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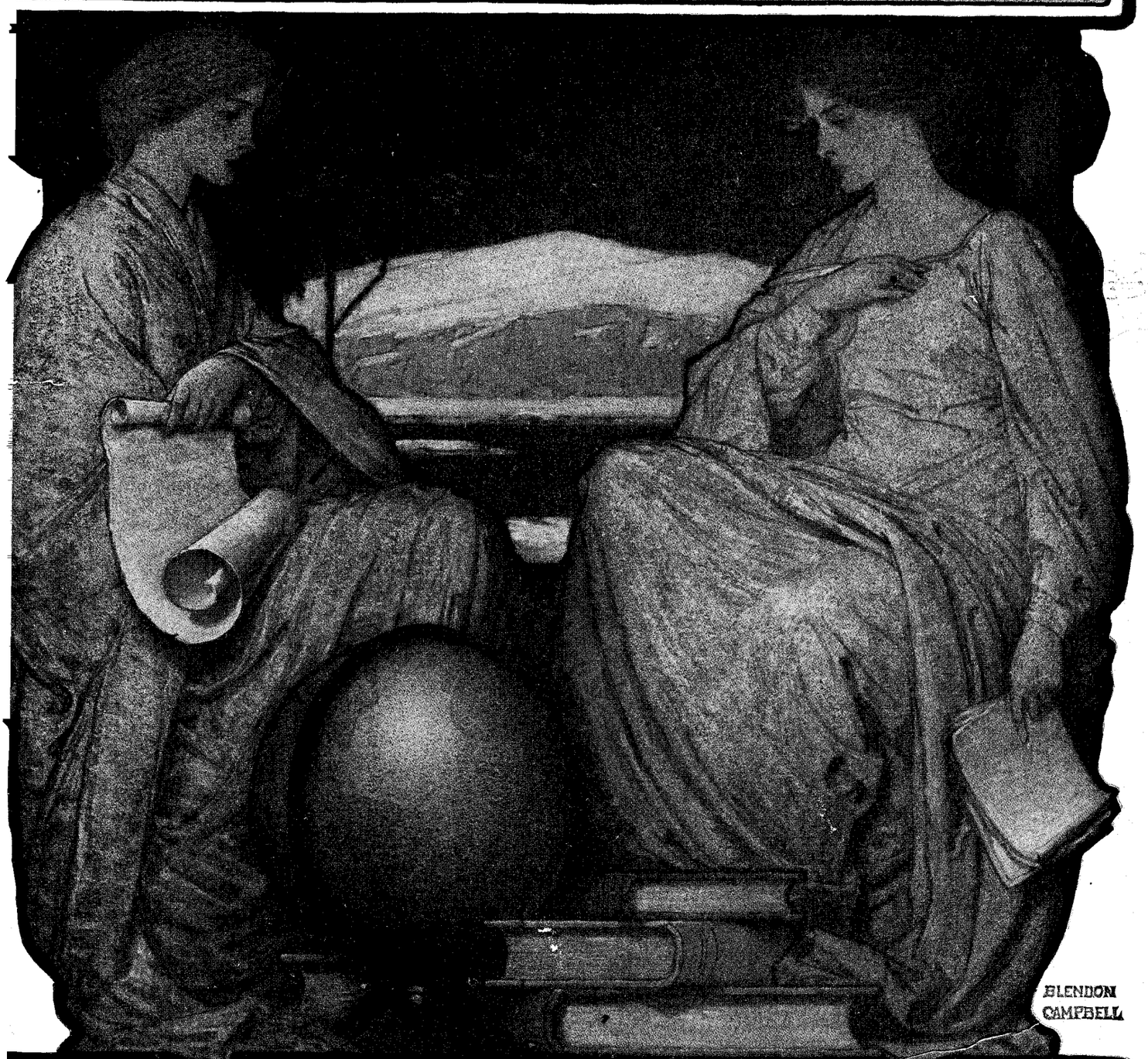

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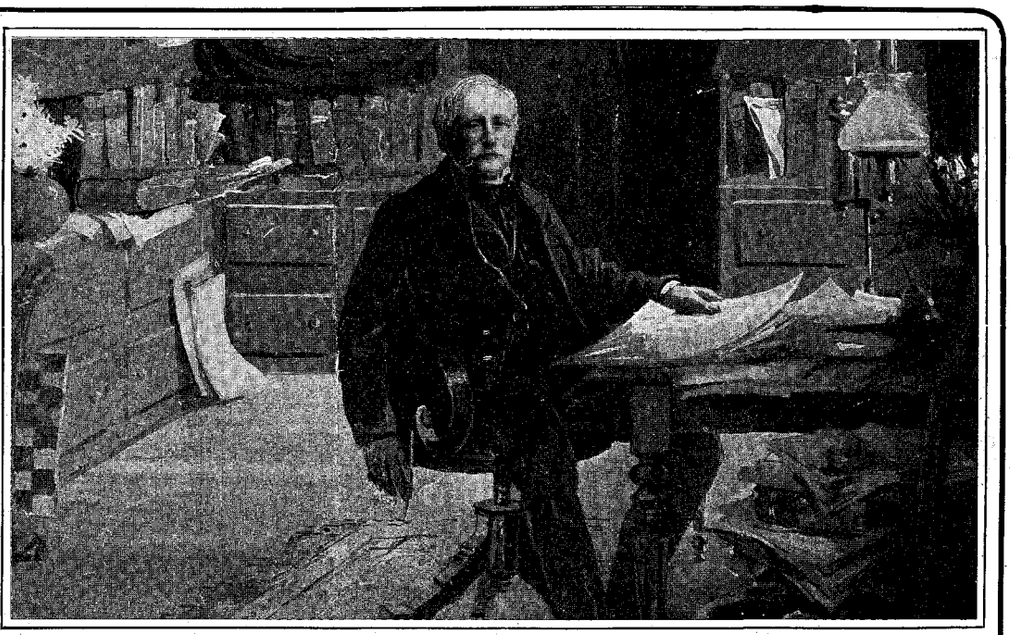

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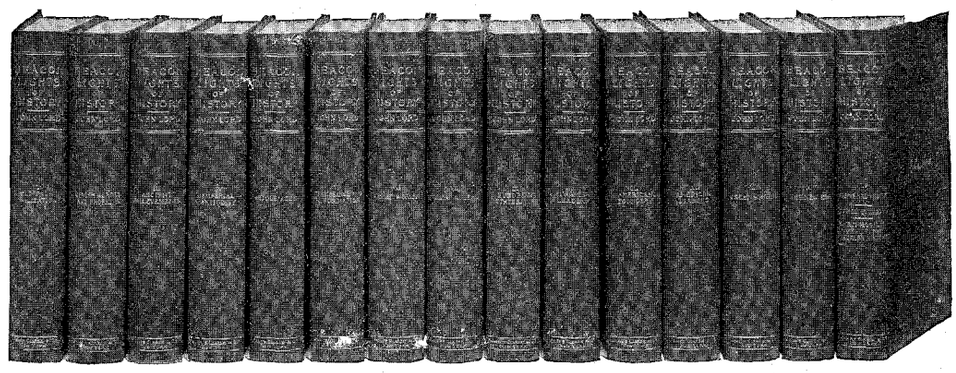

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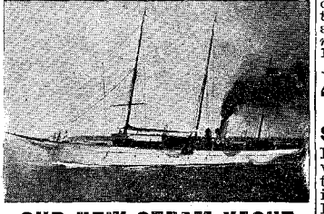

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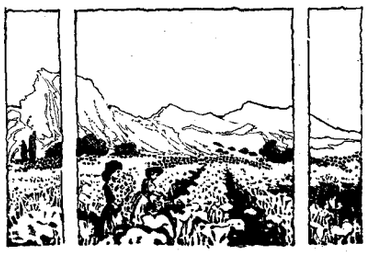

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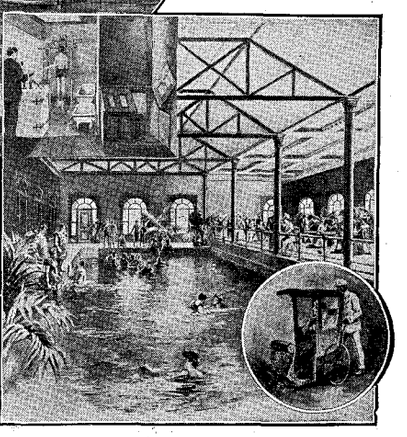

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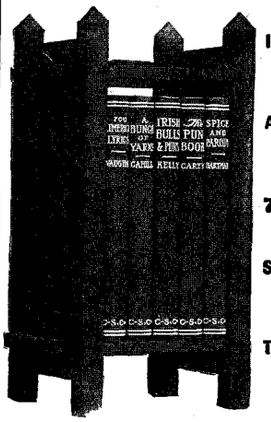

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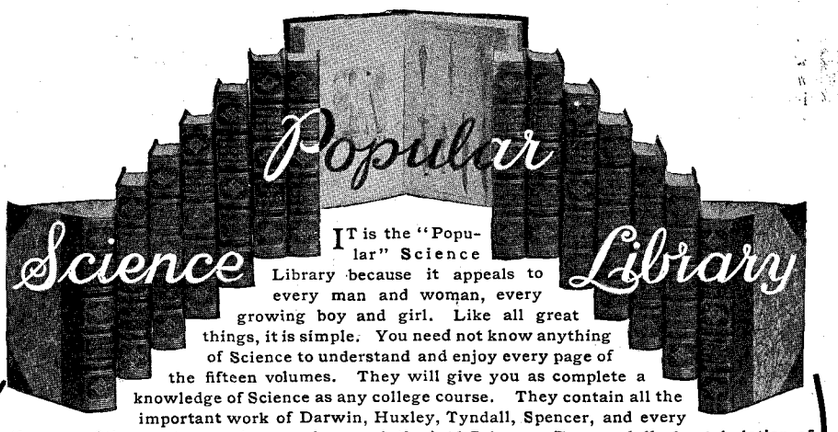

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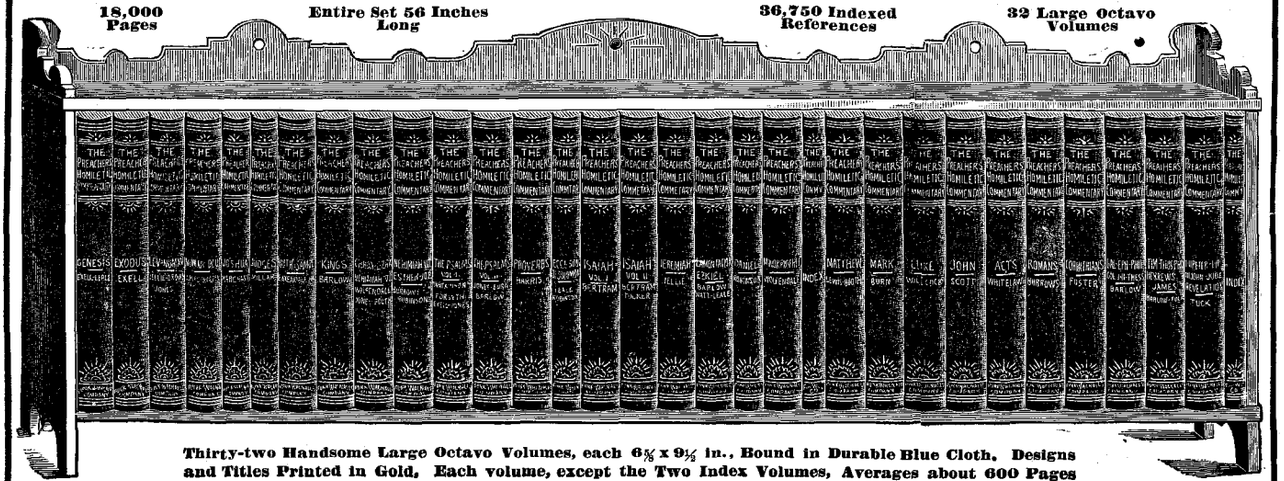

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TOPICS OF THE DAY:	
War Cloud, or Bogy ?	193
Children's Rights and States' Rights	194
Official Evidence against Standard Oil	195
Drastic Postal Reforms	197
Our Practical Interest in China's Famine	198
Sensitive Legislators and the Press	198
A Scorching Indictment of Our Railroads	199
The Gridiron-Club Incident	200
FOREIGN COMMENT:	
The Civil and Religious Crisis in Spain	201
A Rosy Russian Treasury Report	201
The Problem of Annexing the Kongo	202
What Decided the German Election	202
China's Attempt to Stop the Opium Traffic	204
Sparks from the Anvil	204
SCIENCE AND INVENTION:	
Local Cures by Electric Medication	205
Influence of the Automobile on Motor Design	205
Safety in a Submarine	206
Government Automobiles	206
Alcohol and Railway Slaughter	207
Prevention of Tire Puncture	208
Too Much Laboratory Diagnosis	208
Why Salt Lakes Are Salt	209
A Tunnel that Tapped a Cave	209
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:	
To Examine College Students on the English Bible	210
Protest of American Catholics against Spoliation	210
Status of the Volunteers of America	211
The "Free-Synagog" Movement among the Jews	212
LETTERS AND ART:	
A Reincarnation of Ellen Terry	213
Our English Recommended by an Englishman	214
The Protest against Strauss's "Salome"	214
Last Days of Lafcadio Hearn	216
A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS	217-218
MISCELLANEOUS	219-238

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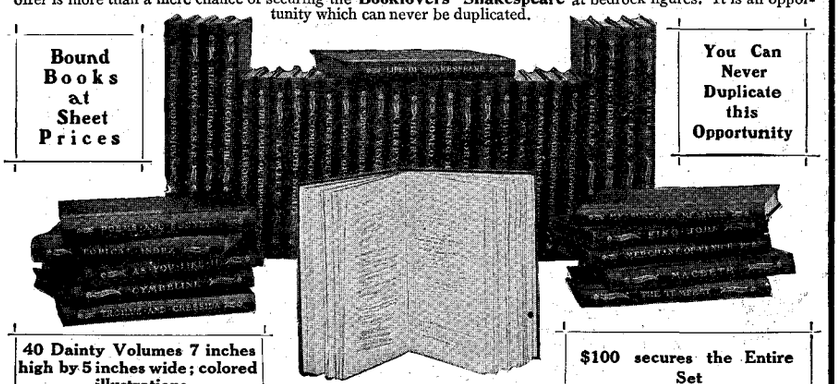

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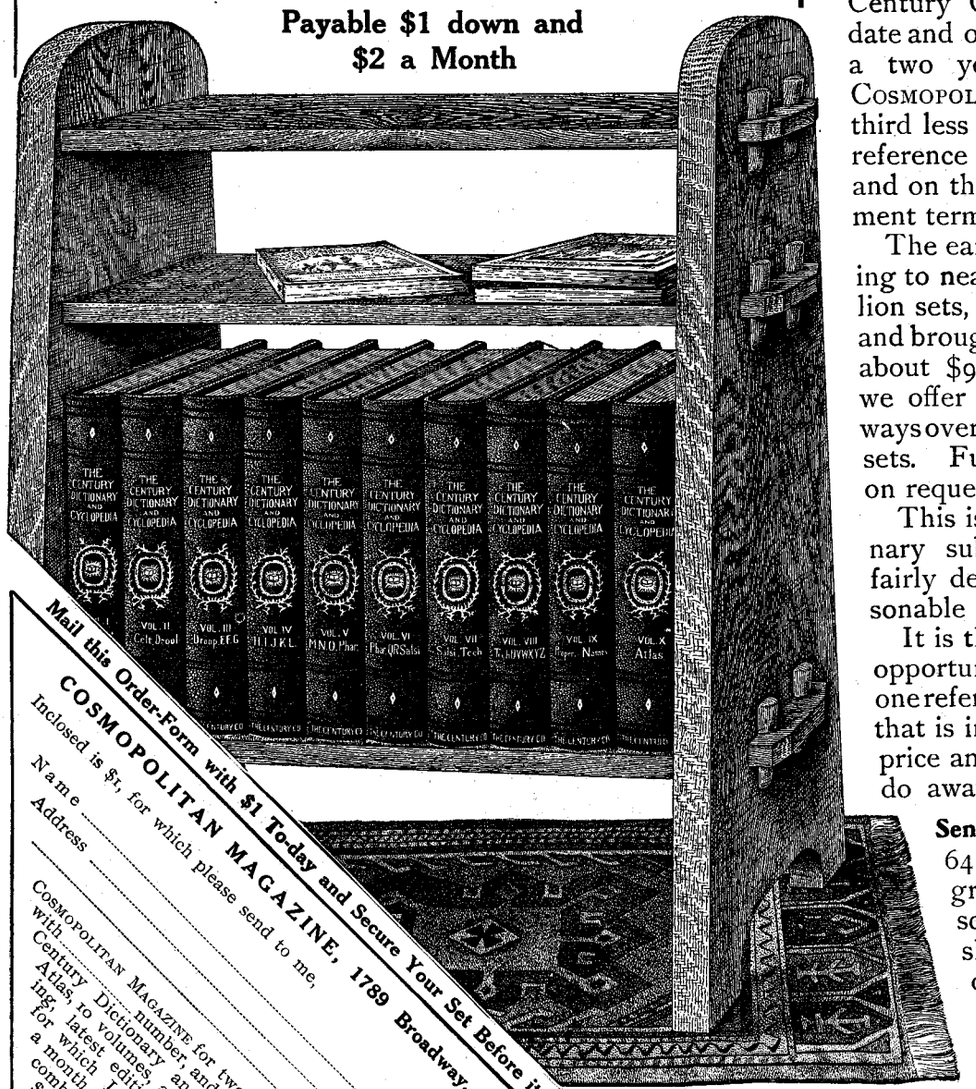
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 6 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 877

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF.

In reply to several inquiries we would say that contributions for the relief of famine sufferers in China may be sent to the Red Cross, War Department, Washington, D. C.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WAR-CLOUD, OR BOGY?

THE President holds a private conference with the California Senators and Representatives; Mayor Schmitz and the entire San Francisco School Board hasten to Washington; and the Washington correspondents are straightway flooding the papers with rumors of war impending between this country and Japan. A dispatch from the capital to the New York *World* asserts that "one paramount concession to Japan is essential to restore the semblance of friendship; the educational authorities of San Francisco must restore Japanese children to the same privileges of public-school attendance they enjoyed before the earthquake." "The utmost exertions of trained diplomacy will be necessary to avert open hostilities, precipitated by Japan," adds the same dispatch, to which the New York *Evening Mail* replies: "Does anybody believe this? Does *The World* believe it?" Senator Perkins, of California, however, believes that the conflict is to be expected in the course of time, not as an outcome of the school difficulty, but because of clashing commercial and territorial interests between "two irreconcilable races." Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, as reported in a newspaper interview, not only thinks that a war is surely coming, but even asserts that he has personally seen an ultimatum sent to Washington by the Japanese Government directing us to admit the Japanese children into the public schools "or take the consequences." "If the war were to come to-morrow," says Captain Hobson, "Japan could whip us in the Pacific with ease." As quoted in the New York *Herald*, he goes on to say:

"President Roosevelt is trying to avert the threatened rupture, because he knows we are helpless and that Japan can take the Philippine Islands and Hawaii to-morrow if she decides to do so.

"Japan now has an army of soldiers in the Hawaiian Islands. They made the invasion quietly as coolies, and now we know that they are soldiers organized into companies, regiments, and brigades.

"We realize now when it is too late that we are helpless and must back water. Our ships in the Pacific could not cope with the Japanese navy and if we attempted to strengthen our fleet in the Far East Japan would strike instantly."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* quotes the President to the effect that "California can bring on war with Japan if she wants to do so." The dispatch goes on to say:

"Not now, or in the immediate future, because Japan is not now in condition to fight, and knows it. But a continuation of California's course will bring about such a careful preparation for war on the part of Japan as took place before the struggle with Russia. It will lead the Japanese to think that war with the United States is inevitable, and, once they get that notion settled in their heads, they will not deviate from preparation for war. Then, when they are ready, they will go at it, and if we are not ready, too, so much the worse for us. . . . . .

"The Japanese insist that their children resident in the United States shall have the same educational facilities that the children of the subjects of 'the most-favored nation' enjoy. The plain meaning of that is that they want their children to have the identical privileges that English and German and French and other white children have, altho of alien parentage. They say that only negroes and Chinese are herded in separate schools, and they refuse to be classed with either. Rather than be so classed they will go to war."

Says the New York *World*:

"If somebody has to fight Japan, why not let California bear the whole burden of the war? That State alone started the trouble over the school question. That State alone defied the President to interfere. Was it not going to secede or do something equally rash? Did not a popular orator at the reception to Mayor Schmitz stalk on to the platform and declare that California and the other States west of the Rockies could 'whip Japan into a jelly'? Why drag in the other States east of the Rockies? . . .

"But with the California Senators and Representatives held as hostages at the White House, and President Roosevelt leading in person the land forces of the United States against their beloved State, while Japanese fleets harry its coasts, it should not take grim-visaged war long to smooth its wrinkled front. The rest of the country is too busy with its daily affairs to care for any undue disturbance over a petty race issue in California. If it is merely a matter of finding desk-room in the San Francisco schools for a few dozen Japanese youngsters, the armies and navies of the United States and Japan, by spending a few thousand millions, ought to be able to arrange it, with or without California's consent."

The Tribune regards the present war-talk as "injudicious and ill-founded," but it adds:

"There is, however, something more pertinent and urgent than discussions of possible war, namely, that judicious preparation which is at once the surest warrant of success in war, if war should come, and the most efficient guaranty of continued peace. The world has recently seen an appalling example of unpreparedness and its disastrous results, which no sane nation could wish to have repeated in its own case. There can be little doubt that it was her knowledge of Russia's unreadiness for the war which she was herself provoking which stiffened Japanese diplomacy and emboldened the island empire to accept the virtual challenge which was presented to her by her colossal neighbor. So, if this country were unhappily to be drawn or driven into an acrimonious controversy with Japan, we should be sorely handicaped and Japan would be correspondingly strengthened by the notorious fact of the inefficiency of our Pacific-Coast and insular defenses. Of course, it may be said that no matter how much we suffered at first we should win in the end and exact indemnity for all our losses. But how much better to be prepared at the outset, so that we should not lose at all!"

A Tokyo dispatch quotes Baron Kaneko, of the Japanese House of Peers, as saying that if the school difficulty had arisen

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MERELY HIS GENIAL SMILE.

"Japan is going to send a squadron to visit San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports."—News item.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

elsewhere than in the United States "the crisis would have occurred, and loud defiance have been uttered the length and breadth of the Empire," but that "owing to the strength of the confidence reposed in President Roosevelt and the typical American sentiment generally," the affair, "disagreeable and regrettable as it is, has served the unique purpose of demonstrating to the world how deep-rooted is the friendship between Japan and America."

The consensus of opinion in the American press seems to be that, whatever their source, these sudden war-rumors amount to nothing more than a "scare."

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND STATES' RIGHTS.

CONGRESS and press alike are exercised over Senator Beveridge's efforts to put a Federal check, through the medium of interstate-commerce regulation, on the industrial employment of young children. From both sources come admissions as to the crying need of reform in many States, especially in the South; but frequently mingled with these admissions are words of misgiving as to the form of remedy proposed. Senator Beveridge's bill aims to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of "the products of any factory or mine in which children under fourteen years of age are employed or permitted to work." Another bill, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational, and physical condition of women and child workers in the United States, has already received the President's signature. In urging his measure Senator Beveridge asserts that there are in this country nearly 2,000,000 bread-winners under fifteen years of age, and that many of these are required to labor ten, twelve, or even more hours a day. To quote him further:

"These children, reaching what ought to be manhood and womanhood, become the parents of offspring inheriting their degeneracy, and these children in turn grow up to produce other children still more degenerate. . . . . .

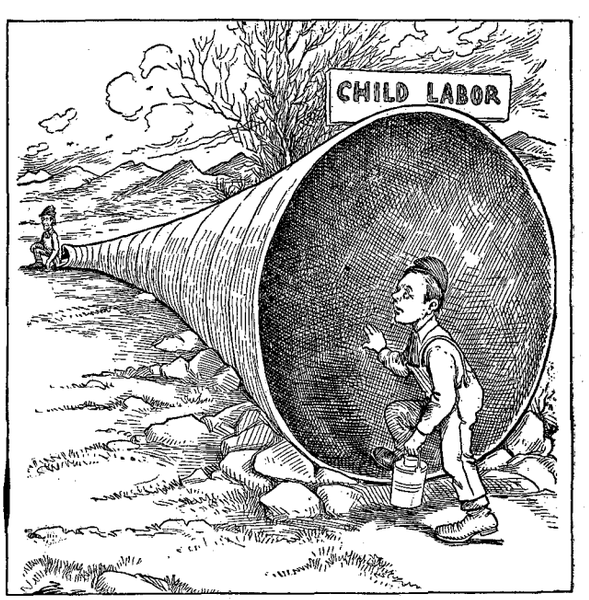
"The States, acting separately, are not competent to stop the evil. First, because if one State passes a good law and other States do not, the manufacturers in the good State are at a business disadvantage with the manufactures of the bad State; for the latter can employ cheap child labor and the former can not. The manufacturers in the good State suffer because of the very righteousness of that State's laws; and the manufacturers of a bad State profit by the very wickedness of that State's laws. And American business men should have equal opportunities.

"If one State enacts and enforces good laws, and other States do not, the making of good citizens in the former State is neutralized by the making of bad citizens in the latter State. For these latter are citizens not only of that State which permits their ruin, but also citizens of the nation. If New York produces annually a hundred thousand degenerates, they are not citizens of New York exclusively, but of the republic also. They vote not only at State elections, but at national elections. Also, they travel into other States, and there become the parents of bad citizens."

This bill has the hearty indorsement of the national organization devoted to the cause of child-labor reform, a body represented by such public-spirited men and women as Felix Adler, Jane Addams, Samuel Lindsay, and Florence Kelley. The charge most widely heard from the opponents of the measure is that it constitutes a Federal usurpation of States' rights. "How strange," comments Senator Beveridge, "that the Constitution is always invoked to prevent every reform helpful to humanity and hurtful to the great financial interests." Dr. Adler, as the New York *Evening Post* reminds us, is "one of those who by temperament, by prejudice, and by predilection cling to local self-government and dread the expansion of the Federal power." Nevertheless, as *The Post* goes on to say:

"After only three years of leadership in the effort to bring the individual States to a realization of the horrors and lasting evils of child labor, he and his associates turn to Washington for aid. There lies a short-cut to some of the reforms desired. Hence their approval of the Beveridge measure."

On the other hand, we learn that Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy has withdrawn from the association because of its indorsement of the Beveridge bill, giving his reasons at length in the Montgomery *Advertiser*. He maintains that Federal legislation would paralyze State action and deaden local public opinion. Among the papers that support the bill are the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, the Utica *Press*, the Scranton *Tribune*, the Boston *Herald*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Washington *Times*, and the Chicago *Record-Herald*. Says the Chicago paper: "The day that marks the passage of a Federal child-labor law will mark one of the greatest steps forward in civilization and progress, and in enlightened self-protection as well, that this country has ever taken." Mr. Hearst's New York papers, altho Democratic in



A DWARFING PROCESS.

If the nation allow the child to enter, it must expect him to come out "the small end of the horn."

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*

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FORLORN HOPE.

CLIENT (in whisper)—"Is that the largest size you've got?"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

A SNOWSTORM FOR JOHN D.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

LO, THE POOR TRUST.

politics, disregard the States'-rights plea and vigorously urge the measure. Says *The American*, in part:

"There are many reasons why the Beveridge Child-labor Bill should be made a law. One is that many of the States have proved unwilling and others inadequate to deal with the subject. A national law, with aroused public sentiment behind it, could be enforced.

"Another powerful factor working for this bill comes from a section of the manufacturers themselves, viz., those in States where stringent child-labor laws are already enacted. It is manifestly unfair that these should be required to compete with manufacturers in other States where there is no such child-labor legislation. They are therefore vigorously advocating the Beveridge bill. . . . . .

"Not alone for the sake of the children, but in behalf of common business sense and ordinary decency and humanity, the Beveridge bill should become a law."

The Evening Journal draws the following picture of the condition Mr. Beveridge seeks to reform:

"In the South, children of small size are driven to the mills almost in the dark, and they come home in the dark. That is not child labor—THAT IS MURDER.

"Every man knows that this crime against children goes on in spite of the deep resentment of a great majority of the people in the South. The crime exists BECAUSE THE CAPITAL THAT WANTS THE CHILD LABOR HAS MORE POWER THAN THE HUMAN BEINGS THAT PROTEST AGAINST IT."

Among the papers opposed to the bill are the Detroit *Free Press*, the Atlanta *News*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and the New York *Times*. *The Times* finds three "grave objections" to the bill. These are: (1) The measure, if enacted, will cure only a small part of the evil at which it is aimed, since "probably not more than one-sixth of the children below the age of fourteen performing manual labor in the United States make any contribution whatever to interstate commerce." (2) "The bill is a direct encouragement of helpless inefficiency on the part of State governments." (3) It "immensely extends the sweep of Federal control over State affairs" and "introduces a principle and an instrument of centralization." *The Journal of Commerce* thinks that the child-labor agitation that is now going on "runs to extremes." We read further:

"Apart from the question of constitutional authority, which is a serious one, the passage of such a measure would be an outrage upon the people as well as upon the rights of States.

"Whether the systematic labor of children from ten to fourteen years of age is a good thing or a bad thing depends entirely upon circumstances. No doubt it should be subject to reasonable restriction where conditions call for it, but to forbid it altogether would work much wrong. The census bulletin on the subject shows that nearly two-thirds of the children of this age employed in 'gainful occupations' work on farms or in families. Only a very small proportion work in factories, shops, or mines. There would be no justice in denying to families in industrial communities the aid of children toward their own support that is allowed on farms and in domestic service.

"It is mainly a question of hours, of sanitary conditions, and of opportunties for schooling. No doubt restrictions in this regard are desirable. Children should certainly not be overworked or employed in conditions unfavorable to healthy growth, and they should have the advantage of a common-school education. All this may properly enough be regulated by law, but it can not be regulated by national law."

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

WITH nearly a thousand indictments against it in various cities—among which Findlay, Ohio, takes the lead with 939—and a civil suit in St. Louis for its dissolution, the Standard Oil Company would seem to be already sorely beset. Yet the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose activities have been so much in evidence of late, chooses this moment to lay before Congress the most scathing arraignment of the Standard's methods that has yet appeared in any public document. A year ago the Interstate Commerce Commission was authorized to investigate the relations between the railroads and Standard Oil. Altho its report, now published, contains only one new charge, it is regarded by the press as of great importance since it is an official presentation and summing-up of evidence taken under oath. It exhibits the Goliath among corporations as "a bully and sneak," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*. The Commission assured Congress that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company"; that "possession of the pipe-lines enables it absolutely to control the price of crude petroleum and the price which its competitors shall pay"; that

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"the railroads' right of way has generally stood as a Chinese wall against all attempts to extend pipe-lines" by the Standard's rivals; that information about the shipments of rivals "is systematically obtained from railroad employees"; that the Standard "has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same barrels"; that it "has paid employees of independent oil companies for information," and "has tampered with the oil inspectors of different States"; and that "it buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading-matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose." The charge last cited is the only one that claims novelty. Another interesting statement, however, has it that the railroads, for some reason best known to themselves, buy lubricating oil from the monopoly, while "oils of the same grade could be bought in the market for about half the price."

This report, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, "is not a dull rehash of rumor," but an official indictment of an American industrial enterprise "for practically every crime against the individual and society at large except murder, assault, and mayhem." Yet the Commission offers little in the way of remedy, beyond suggesting that the Government may find it necessary to fix rates and regulations for the transportation of oil, and to dissociate the business of transportation from that of production and distribution. "In fact," says the New York *Times*, "a reading of the report leaves on the mind the impression that the Commission has found the subject a little too large for its suggestive and corrective resources." The Newark *News*, however, thinks that the remedy "may safely be left to the people themselves, who may be trusted to deal justly with a monopoly so inimical not only to their rights but to the very genius of American institutions." The New York *Journal of Commerce* examines the two lines of defense often advanced for this particular monopoly. We read:

"One has been the denial that it built up its power over the industry of producing, refining, distributing, and marketing mineral oil and its products by unlawful or wrongful means, and the other that, regardless of its method of obtaining results, these were beneficial to the consuming public in improving the quality and cheapening the cost of illuminating oil. The first has been utterly demolished by the exposure of the infamous proceedings by which the power of the monopoly was attained and has been continued until now. . . . . .

"But the plea remains that these evil methods have served a good end, economically and commercially. They would by no means be justified if this were true. The assumed economic benefit would be no compensation for the wrongs done to thousands of individuals in the ruin of their business and the wreck of the lives and the utter demoralization of business standards involved in success by infamous means. It would compensate in no degree for the harm done to the public weal by extinguishing competition and establishing monopoly, which is forever opposed to sound public policy and the general good. But have there been any such beneficial results which could not have been attained by adhering to honorable methods and just principles? . . . . . .

"If there had been a fair field and no favor, with the forces of competition in full play, capital, ability, skill, and inventiveness would have done their work, and methods of production from oil-wells, of transportation, of refining, of availing of by-products, of lowering cost and price would have been improved and perfected as speedily and in as full measure and with much more beneficent results. Organization and ability thus unhampered would have had sufficient incentive and would have proved equal to their opportunities. . . . . .

"It may have been necessary to go through this kind of experience in the material development of the past generation in order to clear our ethical ideas and establish civilized standards in business. But if offenses of this kind must come, wo unto those by whom they come. They can not clear themselves by any pretense that good has come from the evil they have done. Greater good will henceforth come from observance of principles of justice, honesty, and equity in dealings among men."

A qualified good word for the Standard is spoken by *The Wall Street Journal*, which thinks that the arraignment "does not give due prominence to what might be said to the advantage of the company." We read:

"For instance, the Standard has given a striking illustration of the value of the organization of industry on a large scale so as to lower the cost of commodities to the consumers. The report contends, indeed, that there is little basis for the claim that the enormous profits of the Standard Oil Company are the legitimate result of its economies. That they are the result in large part of unfair competitive methods and various schemes for gaining control of the trade there can be no doubt, but surely some allowance must be given for the fine organization with which the Rockefeller name is associated. Then the report gives no recognition of the fact that the Standard Oil Company is not an overcapitalized concern. In this respect it stands conspicuous among corporations. It is guilty, indeed, of consistent and persistent and gross violations of the principles of publicity in its dealings with the public and the investor, but it has certainly inspired admiration for the strength and genius of its management. . . . . .

"The problem reduces itself into this: Retain all the economic advantages of combination by which wastes are prevented and competition fairly regulated, but sternly and rigorously prevent the abuses and tyranny of monopoly power."

Says the New York *World*, in ironical vein:

"It is time for No. 26 Broadway to file another protest against

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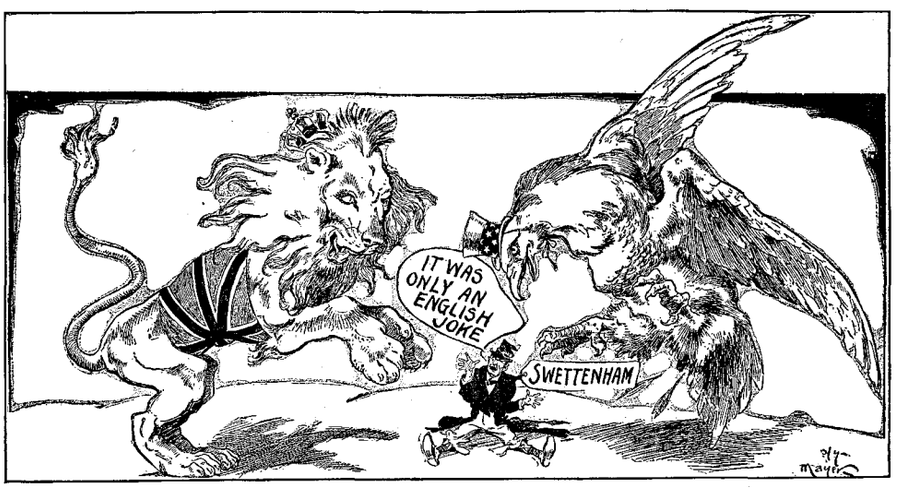
HE THOUGHT IT WAS A "BLARSTED EAGLE."
—W. A. Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



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"What did you want to come between us for?"
—Hy Mayer in the New York *Times*.

WHAT HAPPENED IN JAMAICA.

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such disregard of States' rights and to demand a return to the government of the fathers. The evil of centralization becomes intolerable when the Federal authority exposes Mr. Rockefeller and his associates as common swindlers. Chancellor Day would be justified in seceding from the Union."

Says the Kansas City *Star:* "It now remains to be seen how long Standard Oil can defy the Government, the laws, and the people in the light of reports such as this one and the scores of civil and criminal prosecutions which have been instituted against it."

DRASTIC POSTAL REFORMS.

CONGRESS during last session directed a joint committee, known as the Postal Commission, to inquire into and report upon our annual post-office deficit—a matter of some $10,000,000. The Commission's report is now before the House, and its recommendations in regard to second-class matter are causing the magazines and newspapers to "sit up and take notice." The low rate on second-class matter, say the commissioners, is largely responsible for the failure of the department's books to balance, and they therefore suggest not only an increase in second-class rates, but also new and stricter standards of classification. Thus the existing statute which says that a periodical may be composed in part of advertisements is amended to the effect that advertisements shall not constitute more than 50 per cent. of the superficial area of any issue of the publication; and there is a provision to exclude entirely from second-class mailing privileges all periodicals which consist wholly or substantially of fiction, as well as those published primarily for advertising purposes. It is further provided that "an issue of a newspaper or other periodical may be composed of parts or sections, but all such parts or sections shall be made of the same size, form, and weight of paper, and when taken together shall form one complete and identified whole." Another recommendation is for the appointment of two commissions, one of a transient nature, for the purpose of extending and filling in the details of the investigations made by the present body, but the other permanent, to be known as the Commission of Postal Appeals, its duty being to hear the appeals of publishers and others respecting postal rates. The commissioners also urge a cut of about $3,500,000 in the sums paid annually to railroads for carrying the mails.

SENATOR PENROSE, OF PENNSYLVANIA. REPRESENTATIVE OVERSTREET, OF INDIANA.

The changes in second-class mail rates proposed by the Commission will be fought by the Periodical Publishers' Association of America, on the ground that their effect would be to ruin many good magazines and to handicap the circulation of all.

TWO LEADING MEMBERS OF THE POSTAL COMMISSION.

Some of these recommendations, says the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, are in effect "unjust and oppressive"; but the Detroit *Journal* goes further, and characterizes them as "puerile and worthless." In the latter paper we read:

"Probably there have been grown men on other governmental commissions who have descended just as far toward absolute silliness, but no recent instances are recalled. No doubt there are many minor abuses in connection with the Post-office Department, but no joint commission is needed to determine what the big abuses are that run up into money fast nor to prescribe a remedy.

"If Congress will compel the railroads to carry mail matter as cheaply as they do express matter—considering the volume of business they ought to carry it cheaper—and will restrict its own franking privilege that loads up the mails with great quantities of almost worthless stuff carried free of charge, the minor abuses will be easily adjusted."

The New York *Tribune*, while maintaining that some of the proposed innovations would constitute "a distinct invasion of the field of private rights," thinks that many of the recommendations have merit. *The Evening Post* hails the report as "by all odds the most important document relating to the postal service that has appeared in many years." Referring to the provisions which would deny second-class rates to publications carrying more than 50 per cent. of advertising, and to those which send sample copies in excess of 10 per cent. of their paid circulation, *The Post* says:

"That this will catch, 'put out of business' perhaps, the particular publications about which the department is most concerned, may be conceded. That it would also be a serious blow to dozens and hundreds of magazines and newspapers which are in every sense in the world legitimate and praiseworthy, is, however, equally true. There are extremely few, if any, successful publications which do not occasionally or habitually exceed the 50-per-cent. limit. There may be said to be no newly established periodicals which do not send out more than 10 per cent. of free copies. No one in his senses denies that the second-class privilege has been abused. The periodicals of largest circulation in this country are not among those seen on the news-stands. Their very names are unfamiliar to the buyer of high-grade magazines. Several of them send out more than a million copies of every issue, with subscription rates of ten or fifteen cents per year, and the number of copies to the pound makes their mailing rate the lowest. Even the name under which they are classed, 'mail-order journals,' indicates their primary purpose. The energetic efforts of the department, which have eliminated the 'house organs,' 'serial libraries,' and the like, have not availed against other classes like this which it wishes to be rid of. . . . . .

"If the objectionable publications possest some definite quality or characteristic which the worthy ones do not, all would be plain sailing. The trouble is that, unable to find such a distinguishing mark, the proposed bill has simply hit upon a point which is common to most publications. It is as if some lawgiver, noticing that a great many malefactors had large feet, ordered the deportation of every man wearing a shoe larger than number ten."

The same paper goes on to suggest other and better ways of eliminating the deficit as follows:

"Most of the discussions regarding second-class matter proceed on the supposition that the cent-a-pound rate is in some sense a gratuity, and that it has a considerable part in causing the annual postal deficit. Even if it were a source of immediate loss to the Government, the dissemination of magazines and newspapers would be very far from the worst public object on which Uncle

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Sam spends his money. But it is anything but an established fact that the second-class rate loses money for the Post-office. So far as daily newspapers are concerned, it almost certainly does not. The publisher delivers his papers ready sorted at the mail-car; the newsdealer takes them away at their destination. The daily-newspaper business is nearly all for short-distance hauls, and the express companies, in the cases where they are able to compete in point of time, make an even lower rate for similar service. In some instances the railroad companies themselves carry newspapers at one-quarter of a cent per pound. If the Government secured as favorable terms as the express companies from the railroads, the postal showing would be considerably better, even on its face. As for the advertising pages, on which it has been proposed to make an extra charge, stimulate no one knows how many tons of first-class mail on which the Post-office counts on receiving 84 cents per pound. . . . . .

"There is nothing alarming in the present situation. A sensible system of bookkeeping would eliminate the deficit overnight. The Treasury prints the stamps for the Post-office, and the Post-office has to pay for them; but the Post-office carries the whole printed output of the Treasury and all the other departments for nothing. Under these conditions, if it does not show a favorable balance-sheet, officials are ready to slash at everything that seems to add to its expenses—except, of course, rural free delivery, the franking privilege, and the mileage paid to the railroads."

It is much more than likely that the whole matter will go over to the next Congress, thinks the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, which adds: "This is not altogether unfortunate, for grave as are the abuses which the Commission seeks to end, and desirable the reforms which it desires to introduce, the matter is too broad and far-reaching, affecting every citizen, to be disposed of without thorough discussion."

OUR PRACTICAL INTEREST IN CHINA'S FAMINE.

TO the appeals of the missionaries and humanitarians generally for relief for the Chinese famine-sufferers is now added what is perhaps an even more compelling appeal, that of international commerce. In our issue of January 12 the destitution in the immense famine districts was reviewed, and mention was made of President Roosevelt's request for American contributions for the relief fund, and of the work of the International Red Cross Society in forwarding and applying such contributions. Now the apathy of this country has been stirred by a report from Mr. Rodgers, our Consul-General at Shanghai, which considers famine relief in the light of a business and diplomatic necessity. This paragraph from his letter to the State Department is widely quoted in news dispatches and commented on editorially:

"My deliberate opinion is that the next few months will see the development of dangerous things in this part of China, and that such conditions and circumstances will have a great effect upon foreign interests, political as well as commercial. As to the latter there is no doubt as to the present-day effect. The shrinkage of trade caused by the uncertain status in Manchuria, the surplus of goods which still remain from the speculative year of 1905, the famine and unrest of the people, all render the situation unstisfactory both to foreigners and to Chinese merchants, and the approach of settling day, China's New Year's, which luckily falls late this year, being the second week in February, is watched with no small degree of uneasiness."

Consul Haynes, at Nanking, forwards a similar report from his district, and declares that aid from us now in this crisis will certainly do much to dispel the ill feeling aroused by our past coolness toward China.

These official letters, accompanied by details of the suffering, and supplemented by even more urgent letters from actual relief workers, have succeeded in renewing the interest of our press in the situation there. Remarking upon the suggestions of our consuls, noted above, that "a generous contribution from this country would have a great effect in changing Chinese feeling and in stopping the boycott of American goods," the Pittsburg *Post* adds: "This, of course, is not alone a good reason for giving, but it will be a satisfaction if after heeding the calls of humanity Americans should be afforded proof that their generosity was properly appreciated."

The Newark *News* calls attention to the large outlay of money which this country has been put to in its relations with China, and to its interest in the prosperity of the Empire. In view of this past and present interest, it is strange, it says, that we are not more responsive to the appeal for relief of the millions of China's people whose destitution means the nullification of much of our effort. To quote:

"The good people here have been generous in establishing schools there and sending missionaries for many years. Even Congress is interested in the great problem of extending our trade among the Chinese and there's not a mother's son of us who does not rise in resentment when some of the big European Powers threatens to take just another little slice of territory from the Celestials. It is almost possible that Mr. Roosevelt would go to war rather than see the 'administrative entity' or the 'territorial integrity' of China destroyed. All this, barring the missionaries, is, of course, entirely selfish, but even so, it would seem to justify a larger expression of sympathy for those starving millions than is forthcoming. A man's trade isn't worth much after he has starved to death and he doesn't care a farthing for territorial integrity, intellectual growth, or even spiritual welfare when there's not even a prospect of bread with which to appease the gnawing of hunger."

SENSITIVE LEGISLATORS AND THE PRESS.

THE present attempts of various State legislatures to enact laws which are aimed at the restriction of the press naturally receive but little support or sympathy from the parties aggrieved. The bill pending in the Colorado legislature to create a censorship of cartoons, and the Raines-Grady rule passed by the New York Senate, to permit the expulsion from the floor of any correspondent who incurs a Senator's displeasure, are alike ridiculed and denounced by the press of the respective States and by their sympathizers throughout the country. There is more ridiculing than denouncing, however, and there seems to be little or no fear felt that the power of the press will be curtailed. "The searchlight of the free press will be all the brighter, now that the majority of the Senate has so fatuously given notice that it wants to work in the dark," says the Boston *Herald*, discussing the situation in New York. And many papers turn back a few pages of our national history and read there the story of earlier attempts of this kind which ended invariably in proving their own futility. The Chicago *Record-Herald*, for instance, recalls that in 1859 a correspondent on the Cincinnati *Commercial* was expelled from the Illinois legislature after criticizing a Democratic Senator. "Murat Halstead was the editor of that paper then," it continues, "and he not only got the news he wanted, but he had more fun than usual while he was getting it. So will it ever be till legislators stop squealing at the truth."

The experience of Pennsylvania is also widely cited. The failure of the Pennypacker bill, for restricting cartoon freedom, to achieve anything but added ridicule for its sponsors is cited as a warning to the Colorado legislators who are dallying with the same dangerous weapon.

With these and other similar examples before them, the New York press stand up bravely under the new rule of the State legislature, and devote much attention to analysis of the motives behind those who supported it. "Public opinion in a free country demands absolute publicity for its legislatures," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, and "when that is denied, people suspect those who refuse it of having something to conceal, or having been hurt, not by the injustice, but by the justice of an accusation." The New York *World* treats as a joke the insinuation that

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the reason behind the rule was a desire on the part of the Senators to prevent newspaper lobbying—to remove temptation from their fellow statesmen by removing any correspondents suspected of being agents of "special interests." After sarcastically eulogizing the virtue of Senators Raines and Grady, the "pure-minded, patriotic statesmen" who "have carried their hatred of lobbyists almost to the point of fanaticism," this paper concludes:

"However much the Raines-Grady rule may be misunderstood, we know at least that the two Senators were not acting in their own defense. Long experience has made them proof against the wiles of the most insinuating lobbyist. Indeed, we should hate to be the unfortunate individual who approached either of them with a proposition to pass a measure not manifestly in the public interests. But there are weaker Senators who must be guarded from the snare of the tempter. To save them Raines and Grady will stand like a stone wall."

Most of the papers openly charge that the present rule is intended as a check upon exposures of corruption in the Senate. If so, thinks the Rochester *Post-Express*, the men who hope for this immunity will be disappointed. To quote:

"It is a well-known fact that grafters, lobbyists, crooks, race-track gamblers, and protectors of vice have held seats in the legislature, and that legislation has been bought and sold. The newspapers have not hesitated to point out the guilty men and have driven some of them to private life. . . . Do they think they can bulldoze anybody or hush up any scandals, or prevent the disclosures of graft and moral rottenness? If they do, they are making the greatest mistakes of their lives. Tho correspondents be expelled by the score, the truth will still be told. Tho Raines and Grady may rant and roar, the rogues still shall feel the lash upon their backs."

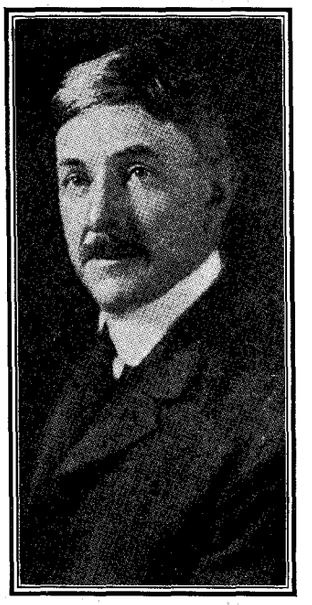
Of like opinion is *The Wall Street News* (New York), which admits, however, that doubtless some Senators have suffered unjustly at the hands of the correspondents. Yet the remedy is not to expel the correspondents, it adds, but to compel "the owners of newspapers to prove their statements or to stop printing them." The question of motive behind the legislative rule is no question at all to the New York *Journal*. In vigorous terms it declares:

"Reduced to plain English, it means that the Senate of New York State, representing six millions of people, now reserves to itself the right to exclude any newspaper man who catches a Senator stealing and tells about it, who catches a Senator taking a bribe and tells about it, or who otherwise gives a truthful, fair account of the complexion of certain New York State Senators."

A SCORCHING INDICTMENT OF OUR RAILROADS.

"THE mismanagement of insurance companies has been a mere passing trifle when compared with the mismanagement of American railroad interests," affirms Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the American *Review of Reviews*, who presents in the pages of his own magazine a scathing portrayal of the present railroad crisis. His view of the situation gains an added interest from the fact that he may have developed it in the course of conversations with President Roosevelt, with whom twice a month he discusses men and affairs across the breakfast-table. "Unless conditions notoriously prevalent just now should soon be changed for the better," says Dr. Shaw, the advocates of government ownership of railroads "will point to the complete breaking down of efficiency in the actual business of transportation" and will begin to claim that the Government could not possibly do things so badly and would in all probability do them better." Further, "they will point to the inability of the great railroad managers to obtain the money they need to make absolutely necessary improvements, whereas the Government could obtain almost unlimited capital at half the rate of interest the railroads would be obliged to pay."

The failure of the roads to meet the demands of our rapidly growing domestic commerce, he asserts, "is due to the fact that the railroad system has been used for making a set of individuals enormously rich at the expense of the country's prosperity." These individuals "have juggled with securities, have played the stock-market up and down, have played tricks with their dividend policies, have so falsified their bookkeeping as to conceal surpluses, and have virtually confiscated the property of the confiding stockholders by the use they have made of the proxies which they themselves have solicited through the mails, at the stockholders' expense." They "have got control of the American railroad system, have bled it unmercifully for their own benefit, and the result is that it no longer serves the practical purposes for which railroads exist." He points to the congested terminals, the appeals to the public for more capital, the helplessness of the small investor, and, finally, to the hideous list of accidents due to "slovenly management." We read:



DR. ALBERT SHAW,

Editor of the American *Review of Reviews*, and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. He asserts that the mismanagement of insurance companies has been a mere trifle compared with the present mismanagement of American railroad interests.

"The bigger element of railroad men—it is often now asserted—instead of attending to the practical business for which the stockholders are supposed to be paying them their salaries, are to be found in Wall Street and in the large New York hotels, building up their private fortunes by day, and pursuing their pleasures by night.

"The smaller fry of railroad officials have been the holders of stocks in coal companies, grain-elevator companies, and other enterprises along the line, and it would be absurd to deny that as the prevailing rule such companies and enterprises have been favored with a supply of freight-cars and other facilities for doing business, when their competitors and the general public have been denied. When things like this have been alleged against railroad officials, they have turned their eyes to heaven with protestations against the injustice of such slanderous accusations. But a moderate amount of energetic effort on the part of the government investigators brings these things to light. . . . .

"We have a small and select population of plutocrats who control our railroads and have somehow managed to put into their private pockets some hundreds or thousands of millions of dollars through their ability to skim the cream off the country's prosperity, while at least a hundred thousand miles of our railroad system has become unfit for the ordinary needs of current traffic, with rotting cross-ties, light rails, wooden trestles instead of permanent bridges, sharp curves, and bad grades surviving from the early period of railroad engineering, shabby and miserable stations, and a general incompetency in equipment and operation that has fallen to a stage of hopelessness and despondency where it has ceased either to apologize or to be ashamed. . . . . .

"It is high time now for the railroad managers to get out of Wall Street, and to operate their roads. There is not a system in the country at the present moment that has any reason to be especially proud of its achievements. They are all in the market for enormous sums of money with which to make good the defects due to the negligences, the wastes, and the dubious financial transactions of the past. Even where a set of men have managed by stratagem and spoliation to capture control of a railroad, and to own actually a majority of its shares of stock, they have not acquired any right to manage that railroad in ther own private interest. Whatever may be the objections to government ownership—and those objections are very great—it would be better than the

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indefinite continuance of an irresponsible and uncontrolled private management in the interest of a ring of plutocrats."

Turning to the appalling topic of American railroad accidents Dr. Shaw says:

"The demoralized condition of the railroad service of the country is chiefly responsible for the great number of railroad accidents, the worst of which are so appalling that they can not be kept out of the newspapers, while the lesser ones of daily occurrence escape public notice. It has been asserted by high railroad authority that it has become habitual to disregard the cardinal principle of the block system which many roads have installed for purposes of safety, and to this fact must be attributed some of the recent disasters. But the root of the trouble goes much deeper than the recklessness of engineers or the mistakes of signalmen.

"It lies in the bad management that overworks the train crews, dispatchers, and men on duty in signal-towers; that makes regularity in train-running the extreme exception; and that has brought American railroading into the position of being the most slovenly of all our great business organizations, whereas it ought to be the most precise, methodical, and alert. All sorts of business undertakings nowadays have a tendency to become elaborate, specialized, and highly organized. There was a time when railroad men could carry an air of mystery and treat the public with a certain condescension, as meaning well but not capable of understanding so difficult and so technical a business as operating railroads. But that period is past and gone forever. The veil of mystery has been ruthlessly torn away, and the gentlemen of the railroad world are now in a position where they must put in a decade of hard work in trying to 'make good.' Meanwhile, there can not be too many public investigations, and there is no danger of any harm to the traveling public or the shipping public from the doctrine that railroads exist principally for the convenience and the service of the people, and that the people are entitled to have a good railroad system safely and well operated."

THE GRIDIRON-CLUB INCIDENT.

THE association of Washington journalists known as the Gridiron Club holds an annual banquet at which the greatest in the land have been accustomed to speak on public or other topics without misgivings, knowing that on this one occasion their most startling utterances will be treated as absolutely "under the rose." In spite of this tradition, however, a sensational episode which occured at the last dinner has found its way into print. Among the guests were President Roosevelt, Senator Foraker, J. Pierpont Morgan, and H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company. The President, when called upon to speak, launched into a defense of his Administration, says the Washington *Post*, touching especially on the Brownsville affray and upon the need of restraining corporations in their reckless course. He assured the trusts that it was well for them that the reforms were being put through by the forces of conservatism, for otherwise the mob spirit might be crowned, when plutocracy would be shown no mercy or consideration. He is alleged to have referred disdainfully to the controversy in the Senate on the Brownsville case, asserting that it was an academic discussion, and that the Senators actually had no concern with the matter. Thereupon the chairman called upon Senator Foraker to answer the President. Says the report published in the Washington *Post*:

"If the President was serious, Senator Foraker was more so. He spoke long and impressively. He said the President would discover that the Brownsville discussion was not purely academic; that it had a significance that would be realized, and a result that would be recorded. He (the Senator) intended to express his opinion on the floor of the Senate, ignoring dictation from whatever source. He had always exprest such opinion and would always continue to do so.

"'Not only all coons, but all persons, look alike to me,' said Senator Foraker.

"'The oath of a United States Senator is as sacred as the oath of the President, and as high a sense of duty may inspire a Senator as that inspiring the occupant of the White House.'

"The Senator denied that the motive of a critic of the Administration or of an act of the Administration was, of necessity, an unworthy motive.

"Twice the President attempted to still the applause, evidently with the intention of making a running debate, but the hand-clapping continued to almost the point of embarrassment. When order finally was secured, the President got the floor, raised his glass, and proposed the health of the Ohio Senator."

Senator Foraker and President Roosevelt appear to have been the only two men who ever attempted to take themselves or anything else seriously at a Gridiron-Club dinner, remarks the Atlanta *Journal*, which adds feelingly:

"What a story for the members of the club to have to see developing right in front of them, with the knowledge that they would never dare to 'play it up' with all of its details! It was preposterously cruel of Senator Foraker and President Roosevelt to hand the correspondents a story like that, one that they couldn't 'work' for all there was in it."

Says the New York *Times*:

"There are many absurdities about this incident. But perhaps the most absurd is this pretense of publicity, this assertion of 'the right of privacy' on the part of an association of professional agents and promoters of publicity. Of course, a Washington correspondent must keep faith. He holds his employment by that. But the hope of securing for the procedures of a Gridiron dinner that privacy which it is the business of the Gridironers to penetrate and dispel concerning all other matters of public interest is a 'fond delusion.' They would have to invite to the dinner and thus put on honor every newspaper man at the capital. You might as well expect to keep dark the blazing publicity of an executive session of the Senate of the United States."

A later dispatch in the same paper states that the President has picked Ralph Tyler, colored, of Columbus, Ohio, for the post of surveyor of the port of Cincinnati. We read further:

"This is the retort of the President to Senator Foraker's Brownsille fight. The President has sometimes complained to his friends that while Northern Congressmen in whose State the negro vote was predominant frequently treated themselves to heated oratory over wrongs put upon the race in the South, these same statesmen grew hard of hearing when the appointment of a colored man to a substantial Federal office at home was suggested."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN "unbossed Governor" is a "boss" Governor.—*New York World.*

NORTH DAKOTA'S supply of winter is a good deal larger than the demand.—*Chicago News.*

THE favorite form of social entertainment in Albany this winter will be the surprize-party.—*New York Evening Mail.*

A WILD, hairy man has been captured in Mexico. We often wondered what had become of the Populist party.—*Cleveland Leader.*

GENERAL BELL reports that nearly all the Cubans have plenty of work. Probably that is the reason they are dissatisfied.—*Cleveland Leader.*

SENATOR BEVERIDGE wants to prohibit child labor, but we are not to think from this that he would cut off the boy orator from working at his trade.—*Chicago News.*

IN a safe-robbery in the remote Northwest, it is said that the robbers left in disgust upon finding within no parcels of coal or other rare valuables.—*New York Commercial.*

CONNECTICUT is now boasting of a cow that chews tobacco. The cow probably finds it difficult to distinguish between Connecticut tobacco and cabbage.—*Washington Post.*

IN spite of some slight evidence to the contrary we can not resist the conclusion that Sir Alexander Swettenham is an invention of Mr. William S. Gilbert's.—*New York Sun.*

The Pall Mall Gazette objects to Ambassador Bryce not so much because "he has a heart like a hotel" as for fear that he will run it on the American plan.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE warden of the Ohio penitentiary says Cassie Chadwick is a model prisoner. This only goes to show that good results may generally be expected, when the right person is in the right place.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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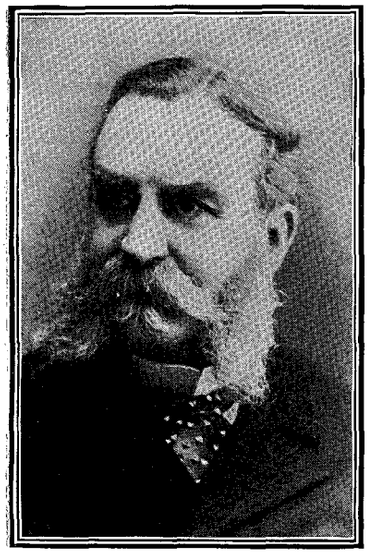
FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN SPAIN.

THE three Latin nations that have done so much to give Roman-Catholic ecclesiasticism and dogma their final crystallization in Europe are now to different degrees in revolt from medieval tradition. France, in the language of a Catholic writer, has employed methods "as crude as they are brutal" in officially repudiating the Church. "During the Terror they murdered the clergy," exclaims another Catholic statesman; "now they despoil them." A like tendency has recently been manifested in the country of Dominick and Santa Teresa, and the cisalpine storm is spreading to Italy, where its mutterings are plainly heard. In Spain, the recent retirement of the Liberal Ministry of the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, and the appointment of the Conservative Mr. Maura as Prime Minister, upon which Pius X. has commented with approval, plainly indicate that the vital question in Spanish politics at present is the ecclesiastical question. The program of de Armijo was merely a fuller development of the program of Count Romanones, which was treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 22, 1906, p. 376. Armijo's program, according to the *Epoca* (Madrid), a clerical organ, included civil marriage, the appointment of lay associations of public worship, as attempted in France, restrictions on the Church's power of acquiring property, and the right of the Cortes to sanction or veto the foundation of new religious communities as well as to revise the list of those already existing. The *Epoca* denounces the policy of the Marquis de Armijo as "radical and Jacobin" and likely "to sow the seeds of a religious war in Spain."



MARQUIS DE LA VEGA DE ARMIJO,

Liberal ex-Prime Minister of Spain, who has lately retired to give place to the Conservative Mr. Maura, who is backed by Pope Pius X.

The events which led to the present condition of things in Spain are thus summarized by G. Desdevises du Dézeot, in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), whom we quote in substance:

The rights of the Church in Spain have hitherto been regulated by the Concordat of 1851, arranged by the government of Isabelle II. with the Pope. The Catholic religion continued to be the religion of the state; the bishops supervised schools and school-books; the Church had the right to acquire property. When freedom of public worship was proclaimed, after the revolution of 1868, and included in the new Constitution of 1869, 300,000 people petitioned against it. The first article of the Constitution of 1875 provided that none but Catholics should make public demonstration of their worship, but Alfonso XII., in spite of Pope Pius IX.'s protest, proclaimed liberty of religious opinion and freedom of worship for all. In 1889 civil marriage was made legal, altho in such ambiguous terms that both Catholics and Liberals claimed the advantage. In 1905, however, King Alfonso XIII., at the suggestion of the Ministry, proclaimed the legality of civil marriage in explicit terms.

This initiative of the King, who is inclined to Liberalism, and is charged with what the *Espagna Moderna* (Madrid) contemptuously styles Europeanism, *i. e.*, a desire to Europeanize Spain and bring that country abreast the tide of modern progress, has led to the developments which ended in the downfall of the de Armijo Ministry.

The *Heraldo de Madrid*, the Government organ, merely comments on the event by saying that the Liberal Ministry has failed through a want of courage and unanimity. To quote:

"It is quite unworthy of serious and resolute men thus to accept power, with its enormous responsibilities, and then to throw it up at the first occurrence of difficulty, and this not for the cause of liberty, but merely from a dread of the logical consequences of Liberalism. Before the Ministry of de Armijo was formed it was no secret that the Law of Associations of Public Worship was not to the taste of those destined to become members of the Cabinet, and that those who would wage a furtive warfare against it were by far the most numerous and most energetic section. The crisis which would ensue from these circumstances is necessarily a fatal one."

The Spanish clerical organ quoted above adds that "the irreligious Jacobinism" of de Armijo's Cabinet has naturally come to its end, from the fact that "it seemed destined at some time to repeat, with fatal effects, the work begun by such men as Waldeck-Rousseau, Combes, and Clemenceau in France."

The *Pais* (Madrid), an extreme Liberal organ, exclaims in anger against "the invasion of monastic orders, which pour in from every quarter of the globe, upon the soil of Spain, to add to the misery in which the poorer classes live, ground down under ecclesiastical taxation." This paper finally declares:

"Japan has attained civilization; China is laying the foundations of a European constitution; Persia has put such a constitution into actual operation; and the Czar of Russia is taking measures to remodel his bureaucracy. The only immovable, irreformable, incorrigibly corrupt government which at present exists in all the world is the Spanish monarchy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Rosy Russian Treasury Report.—The Russian Minister of Finance, Mr. Kokovzteff, has received a letter of thanks from the Czar on learning that the Treasury is in a sound condition; in fact, according to the budget, published in the London *Times*, and accepted by that organ with implicit confidence, a balance of $800,000 remains after all the expenses of 1907 are met. This confidence of *The Times* is not, however, shared in financial circles, and *The Economist* (London) declares plainly, in view of Russia's well-known intention to float, at an early date, another loan:

MR. KOKOVZTEFF,

Finance Minister, reputed to be a juggler of balance-sheets, who can with equal facility startle the bureaucracy with a deficit or cajole the money-lenders by a surplus.

"An effort is being made, by means of the figures now published and by ministerial statements, to create the impression that a remarkable improvement has been brought about in the financial condition of Russia. The statements of Russian finance ministers are invariably regulated by the exigencies of the moment. When the issue of a new loan is imminent, the economic and financial condition of the country is painted in glowing colors, and when, as we said a few months back, it is considered desirable to give the bureaucracy a fright, a somber and forbidding picture is presented. . . . The sinister fact remains that

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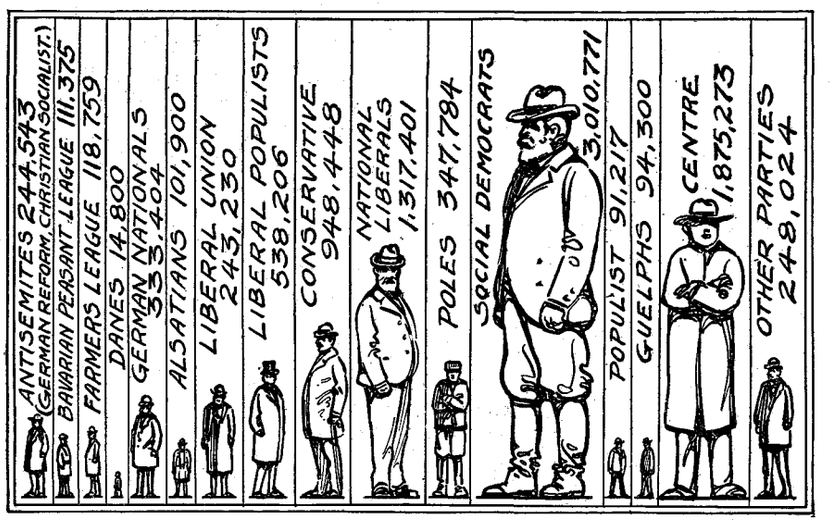
Russia is compelled to adhere to her policy of borrowing in order to stave off bankruptcy, and that since 1904 the annual cost of the service of her debt has, according to the official figures, increased by £9,100,000. This addition to the onerous burden of taxation borne by the Russian people is calculated to accentuate their discontent, and their increasing discontent must inevitably tend to cause a further decline in the credit of the Empire. That is the situation which the bureaucracy have to face, and, unless wiser counsels than have hitherto been paramount prevail, it is difficult to see how ultimate financial disaster is to be averted."

THE PROBLEM OF ANNEXING THE KONGO.

KING LEOPOLD has eaten the oyster, and if his Government were now to annex the Kongo Free State they will find only the shell left for them. That is the way Mr. Ralph A. Durand sizes up the situation in the London *Fortnightly*. He recalls that the most exravagant and pleasure-loving monarch in Europe has, according to the report of his own commission, squandered on himself and on his palaces the revenues that should have been used for road-making, education, and religion in Africa. He has plunged the rich and fertile State in debt to the tune of some $26,000,000. He has decimated the population, ruined the rubber forests, and made the name of Europe a term of fear and abhorrence to the black peoples of the Kongo Valley. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has recently been considering how these evils are to be remedied. The only reasonable method is to change the African private and personal estate of Leopold into a genuine Belgian colony. This was admitted by the Deputies, but of annexation Mr. Durand says:



RELATIVE SIZES OF THE GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES AT THE LAST ELECTION, IN 1903.

Number of those enjoying the suffrage, 12,531,200; number of votes cast, 9,495,600.

"The question of annexation is beset by grave practical difficulties. These difficulties were discust by all the Deputies except a few who, either from a misguided sense of loyalty to King Leopold or from personal interest, still profess to regard the charges made against the Kongo State as calumnious. The State's financial affairs have since 1893 been kept secret, and it is feared that its liabilities will prove on examination to be exceedingly heavy. The State has been mortgaged for large sums of money, and these sums have been invested, not in the development of the State, but in the purchase on the King's behalf of landed property in Belgium, the Riviera, and elsewhere, or have been spent on costly monuments and additions to the King's palaces."

King Leopold has even mortgaged his own control of the Kongo, and many companies have bought from him the power to oppress the natives and extort from them the supply of merchandise. Belgium, by annexing the State, would be entangled in the fulfilment of the royal contracts. As Mr. Durand puts it:

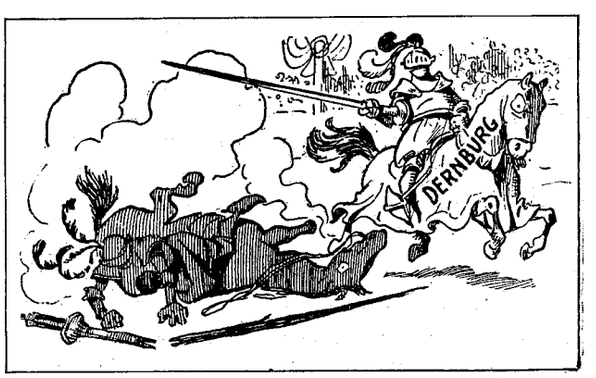
"The terms by which Belgium could annex the Kongo, moreover, as drawn up by the King, required that Belgium should respect the contracts he has made with third parties. By this stipulation Belgium would be obliged to permit the concessionnaire companies to continue their present policy of ruthless extortion, or compensate them for the loss in revenue that insistence on fair treatment of the natives would entail. It is obvious, too, that the natural produce of the Kongo forests has been so recklessly drained away, and that the natives, without whose labor the forest produce is unobtainable and therefore valueless, have so diminished in number, that the Kongo State is rapidly approaching bankruptcy, and, as a Belgian colony, yielding only a just revenue, would for many years to come be, not an asset, but a heavy liability and a burden on the Belgian taxpayer."

Yet Belgium, "Little Belgium," has now a fine opportunity for vindicating her claims to be considered the most highly civilized state in Europe. By annexation she will not only rebuke the selfish and rapacious levity of her decadent sovereign, but will win the admiration of the world, says Mr. Durand. To quote:

"By assuming responsibility for the future good government of the Kongo territory, Belgium would take upon herself not only a heavy financial burden, but also the difficult task of winning the confidence of a people that has learned to associate European rule with extortion, cruelty, and murder, and in so doing would deserve the gratitude, the sympathy, the admiration, and the support of all civilization."

WHAT DECIDED THE GERMAN ELECTION.

THE recent elections in Germany, to judge from the utterances of the European press, have resulted in several surprizes. Socialism has been vanquished at the polls, the Center, generally considered the mainstay of the Government, has been punished for its recent opposition, and overwhelmed, by a majority from hitherto unemployed forces, the "non-voters" of the Empire, as they are called. The saying that "Germany is not ruled by parties, but by particles" seems to have come true. At a shake of the kaleidoscope an utterly new combination is produced out of the sixteen or more different political denominations which send members to the Reichstag. In the recent election a new party has burst up like a fresh cone in a volcanic region, the National Catholic party, in opposition to the Ultramontane Center, many of whose seats, we are told, have been carried off by the Block—National Catholics, Liberals, Conservatives, National Liberals, and Radicals of all types. The success of Prince Buelow, as representing the imperial policy of William II., seems so far to have been complete. While French and English publicists show signs of



A NEW WARRIOR ENTERS THE REICHSTAG TOURNAMENT.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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surprize at the election returns in Germany, some reasons are put forth in the foreign press which appear to render these returns less unexpected. The Socialist bugaboo has inspired fear among those who do not share the opinion of many of Mr. Bebel's countrymen, to the effect that he is more or less a mere doctrinaire, if not a windbag. Yet the London *Punch*, in a cartoon entitled "From Bismarck to Buelow," represents Bismarck as "Keeping it Down" in 1873 when he shut up the bugaboo in a box, and Buelow in 1907 as vainly attempting to do the same—"a bigger task for a smaller man." Yet Buelow has been enabled to perform this task. And why? The point at issue in the elections is stated by the official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). The writer remarks that when Jaurès heard of the dissolution of the Reichstag he exclaimed, "That is impossible, it is a piece of madness!" and next day wrote in his paper, the *Humanité* (Paris), "By this act Germany has sunk to the level of the Russian Government, which dissolved the Douma." The following comment is added by *The Correspondence:*

A TOTTERING PILLAR.

BUELOW—"More mortar, Dernburg! If I can only stop up these cracks, the thing may stand yet." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"If Jaurès knew anything about the German constitution he could not possibly write such a sentence. Evidently he is not aware of the fact that the Federal Government, by reason of the imperial constitution, has the power to dissolve the Reichstag and to bring about a general election. In the main, this arrangement is thoroughly democratic in character, since by its appeal to the nation, which has to elect a new parliament, it is able to counteract the arbitrary moods of parliamentary majorities, which have lost touch with the electors. By possessing this power to dissolve the Reichstag the Government is further in important questions independent of the accidental majorities arising from the coalition of parties, without on the other hand being liable to an arbitrary exercise of its power, because the dissolving of the Reichstag can only take place when the Government believes that in the question at issue it has the nation on its side."

William II. has certainly found that he has the nation on his side. But by what means have the Socialists been brought to their Sedan? The German press inform us that neither Bismarck, Hohenlohe, nor Caprivi would have condescended to such methods as those resorted to by Prince von Buelow. The German Chancellor has been actually traveling on the "stump" and haranguing the middle-class inhabitants of towns and villages, and those of the laboring class who would listen to him. He has roused the "non-voters," and the London *Tribune* declares that "the Socialist defeat is a triumph for the middle classes." Even more important has been the action taken by Mr. Dernburg, the Colonial Director, who made two remarkable addresses, one to what the *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls "the intellectual *élite* of Berlin," the professors of the "Hochschule," some of whose names are known all over the world. The gist of his remarks was a defense of German colonial policy. Mr. Dernburg, according to an editorial in the London *Times*, "has evidently been making a close study of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal speeches, or of that part of them which deals with colonial preference." But the Colonial Director attempted to show that men of science, from geologians to theologians, would find something to interest them in the African colonies. He then touched on the commercial and fiscal question, showing that present expenditure by Germany would be reimbursed a hundredfold. He concluded, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, as follows in advocacy of governmental colonization:

HEREDITARY PRINCE ERNEST HOHENLOHE,

National Liberal, Dernburg's predecessor, now elected to the Reichstag from Gotha. He denounced Ultramontanism as one of the gravest dangers which threaten Germany.

"Chartered companies and adventurers' companies have hitherto given no advantages to the natives excepting the enjoyment of ardent spirits and weapons of precision, which have contributed to their destruction. The German Government intends to erect colonies through the labors of the missionary, the physician, the railroad, and machinery. The breaking up of landed estates in Germany can find no remedy excepting in the settlement of South Africa by Germans. Already the younger sons of German landed families are on their way to Africa to develop recently acquired holdings and thus to obviate the suicidal partition of home estates. I earnestly entreat the intellectual leaders of the nation, the educators of our young men, to rouse their enthusiasm for the colonies in the interest of our native land."

MR. PAUL SINGER,

Social Democrat, a Jew, who has long been Bebel's lieutenant in the Reichstag.

The address is reported to have been received with enthusiasm, and the policy of the Government was indorsed in a remarkable resolution condemning the Reichstag for refusing colonial supplies, indorsing Buelow, and appointing a committee which "without directly intervening in party agitation, would try to spread and intensify public recognition of the Government's colonial policy and world policy."

The second address was made to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, to whose members Colonial Director Dernburg was well known as an ex-banker. The president of the Chamber of Commerce remarked, at the conclusion of the address, that under

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favorable circumstances and under Mr. Dernburg's "experienced commercial guidance, the German colonies would eventually turn out to be an advance in German civilization and in the development of the German Empire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINA'S ATTEMPT TO STOP THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

THE awakening of China, of which the European and Asiatic press speak so hopefully, or so forebodingly, is to be manifested by what is almost a moral reform. Opium, which has been alternately called either the solace and support or the "deep damnation" of the laboring classes, is, as far as possible, to be limited in sale and consumption in the Flowery Kingdom by specific legislation. According to the Peking correspondent of the London *Times*, it is proposed to restrict the importation of opium from India until in ten years the traffic shall cease. In the mean time the duty on imported opium is to be doubled, and an arrangement is to be made with the British port of Hongkong to prevent the introduction into China of prepared opium. As there is much English capital invested in the opium trade, and the revenue derived from this source is important to the Indian Government, it is not surprizing that the editorial utterances of *The Times* should be somewhat guarded, as will appear from the following quotation:

JOHN BULL—"That fellow is setting a noble example of morality. But how about our pockets?"
—*Weekblad voor Nederland* (Amsterdam).

"The people of this country would be willing to give a great deal, were they once reasonably satisfied that the concessions which they made would materially contribute to the extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese nation. What they can not fairly be expected to do, and what they ought not to do, is to make concessions which must seriously affect an important branch of the Indian revenue, without proof that those concessions will bear the fruit which they desire."

The attitude taken by England and China in this matter is thus dwelt upon by the *Économiste Français* (Paris):

"Negotiations have been opened with England by which it is hoped that the duties on Indian opium may be increased and the quantity imported into China gradually reduced. The cabinet of St. James's seems disposed to deal fairly with the demands of Peking, provided that the Chinese Government gives proof of its good faith and shows an intention really to suppress the consumption of opium and not merely to increase the profits of protected native plantations."

Chinese and Japanese newspapers, however, concur in the opinion that the idea of suppressing the use of opium in China is itself something of a "pipe dream." The officials will be the very first to wink at an evasion of the imperial edict. Such is at least the implication contained in the following passage from *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai):

"Six months from date, if edicts are obeyed, there will not be one single opium-smoking official under sixty years of age in the Chinese service. Humph! One month from date, it would seem that opium-divans are to cease from troubling the land. At any rate there are to be no more taxes collected from them. Can we not imagine a native official collecting something else going by another name? With an effort of the will it is possible.

The Japanese newspapers ask, pertinently enough, who is to enforce these edicts, seeing that even the officials smoke opium in China? Of the new regulations *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) says:

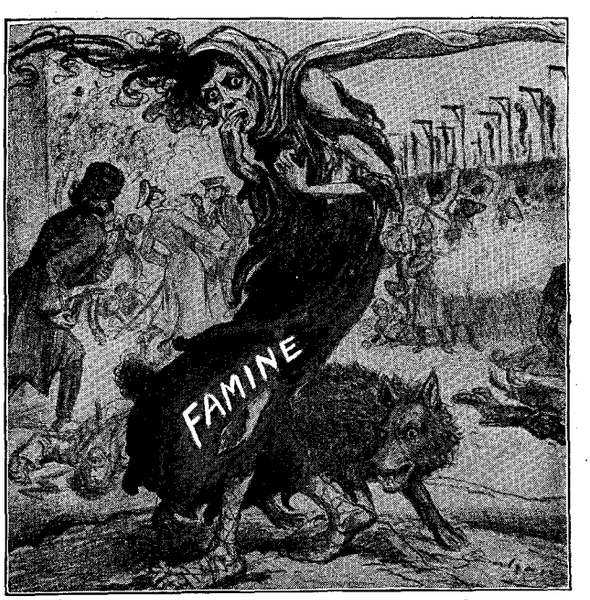
"Their operation will make something like a revolution if they are really enforced. But how are they to be enforced? As to that vital point we learn nothing. No government can institute a system of supervising the lives and habits of every one of its subjects, and short of such supervision one does not see how any regulations, however drastic, can be successful. The obviously practical way is to begin by cutting off the supplies of the drug—stopping the cultivation of the poppy and interdicting all importation. The habits of the individual are virtually beyond control."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

"THE following telegram has reached Kiel: 'To the blacks [pessimists] in Germany the blacks in Africa send fraternal greeting. One black will never desert another! Hurrah for fast black, our color will never run!' From the 500 Hottentots who have taken the field."—*Jugend*.

GENERAL DE GALLIFET, asked by the editor of the *Semaine Litteraire* (Geneva) to confide to the public his New Year's wish, says he wishes for "a republic with a president like Roosevelt, a general like Oyama, and an Admiral like Togo." What would be likely to happen if these worthies disagreed on some important point he does not say.

THE RUSSIAN BLIZZARD.
It makes rough going for Nicholas.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



IN RUSSIA.
Altho the Russian Government is doing its best to diminish the number of food-consumers, the famine still prevails.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LOCAL CURES BY ELECTRIC MEDICATION.

WHEN we desire to cure an affection of the liver or of some other organ or region of the body, we are now generally obliged to do it by administering a curative substance, often poisonous, which affects the whole organism—not only the part intended, but the nerves, the brain, the stomach, and so on. This is a good deal like the method of burning down a house to roast a pig, described by Lamb in one of his essays. Some method of treatment that will affect the diseased tissue alone is evidently needed. Dr. Stephane Leduc, who has just contributed to *La Presse Médicale* (Paris) a series of articles on "The New Theories of Solutions in their Relations to Medicine," thinks that the new processes of what is called "electrolytic medication" may solve the problem. These are described in *La Nature* (Paris, December 29) by Dr. P. Desfosses and Dr. A. Martinet in an article entitled "Ionic Therapeutics," a designation by no means referring to the ancient Greeks of Ionia, but to treatment by means of "ions" [from Greek ω, I go]—the elements into which a chemical compound is decomposed when an electric current is passed through a solution of it. The human body, whose tissues are impregnated with saline solutions, is itself subject to such action, and if the current is passed through solutions of salts, acids, or alkalies in contact with the skin, exchanges between the ions within and those outside the body take place, so that it is possible to introduce medicaments into the organism in this way at the precise spot where they are needed. Say the writers named above:

"If we place on each side of the human body a sponge saturated with iodid of potassium, the potassium will penetrate the tissues at the positive pole and the iodin at the negative (see figure).

"This simple fact may be the germ of a therapeutic revolution. Up to a recent epoch the introduction of a medicament by the electric current was considered to be a fact of little or no value; now we know it to be easy and regular, susceptible of determining, at will local action on the skin and general toxic or therapeutic action throughout the organism, according to the electrolytic solution used, its intensity, and the length of time during which it is applied."

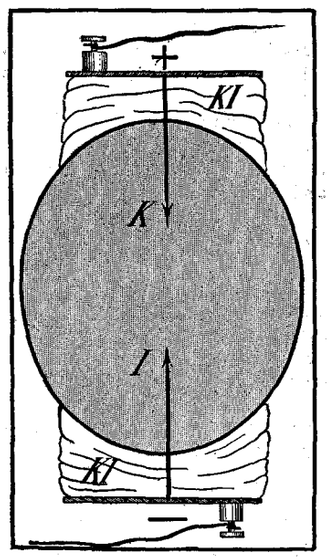

DIAGRAM OF MOVEMENT OF IONS.

Between the human body and the metallic plates in which the electric wires terminate are interposed sponges saturated with potassium iodid (KI). When the current passes, the potassium (K) penetrates the body at the positive pole (+), and the iodin (I) at the negative pole (−).

Dr. Leduc has shown that in this way oxid of manganese may be introduced into the glands by electrolyzing permanganate of potassium; that by using cyanid of potassium death may result or the action may be quite harmless, according to the direction of the current. The same is true when sulfate of strychnin is used. To quote further:

"Leduc has cured tic douloureux of the face that has resisted several surgical operations, by the local introduction of salicylic acid.

"One of the most striking results of electrolytic treatment is its resolutive action on scar formations, by the use of cathodes formed of a solution of sodium chlorid. Leduc cites the case of a young soldier whose hand was rendered useless by a burn. He had been treated without success in a military hospital and discharged as permanently deformed. He was given the electrolytic treatment, his hand being placed in a bath of sodium chlorid serving as cathode; after two sittings of thirty minutes each he was completely cured. . . . . .

"Electric medication is still in its infancy, but it would seem to have a great future before it. Professor Leduc expresses himself as follows:

"'It is difficult to imagine how absurd our present methods of treatment will appear in future years. To act on a very limited region of the body, to cure a diseased tissue, we are diffusing a harmful substance throughout the whole organism, injuring particularly delicate tissues of the greatest importance, such as those of the nervous centers. It should be one of the aims of medicine to replace, whenever this is possible, general by local treatment.'"

TREATMENT BY IONS IN A CASE OF NEURALGIA OF THE FACE.

The negative electrode (−) is placed on the side of the face; the positive (+) on the leg. *A*, Metallic plate; *C*, the spongy layer impregnated with the solution to be decomposed.

To attain this end, the electro-ionic method offers resources that no other medication presents. It enables us to introduce into each cell, altho impermeable to many medicaments, any one of the whole series of ions, and to obtain as many different curative effects as there are ions.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INFLUENCE OF THE AUTOMOBILE ON MOTOR DESIGN.

THAT the invention and development of the automobile have led to the evolution of a distinct type of motor, differing from anything else that has ever been seen, is the assertion of an editorial writer in *The Automobile* (New York, January 3). In the case of the prevailing gasoline car, it is, of course, a motor of the internal-combustion type, but this differs almost as much from its predecessor, the stationary gasoline-engine, as this, in turn, does from the steam-engine. Says the writer:

"But a comparatively few years ago the prediction that such a motor as is now in common use on the automobile could be produced would have been ridiculed. Including its bedplate, a modern gasoline-engine of the stationary type rated at but 6 horsepower weighs from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds. Assuming that the bedplate accounts for at least 50 per cent. of this, it may still be said that engines of this type will average close to 100 pounds per horse-power. It is evident that not alone this, but half of it, would be an excessive unit of weight per horse-power for the automobile, and tho ten years ago the stationary-engine designer would have ridiculed a motor that weighed not more than 10 to 12 pounds per horse-power, as nothing more substantial than an inventor's dream, this has come to pass, and a still greater reduction is being sought for.

"A new influence is at work to make a motor in which the weight bears an even more remarkable ratio to the power output, not only a possibility but a practical reality. This is the demand for a motor suited to the requirements of aerial navigation. In brief, these are merely that the motor shall produce the greatest power with the least weight, and tho in passing through the throes of invention such as assailed the automobile-builder several years ago designers of aerial motors have brought forth some truly

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wondrous creations, they have also achieved some very remarkable results. Every expedient known to the designer has been resorted to in order to increase the power and reduce the weight, and such figures as three or four pounds to the horse-power have been attained. This naturally represents a standard considerably below the safe practical limits—in fact, it has not been found practical to design a motor having less than six pounds per horse-power. But whether above or below this limit, the chief stumbling-block that the designer of motors for aerial purposes has had to contend with is the factor of reliability. It has been found possible to build motors of these seemingly impossible weights and motors that would run—but their operation has been fitful and uncertain. Still there appears to be no reason to doubt that eventually success will reward efforts in this direction as it has in the case of the automobile."

SAFETY IN A SUBMARINE.

A DIVE in a submarine is not regarded by the average man as a desirable trip. Even naval officers, whose business it is to run special risks, are not anxious to trust themselves under water in what may prove to be a subsurface sarcophagus. We are assured by a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, January 5) that these fears are vain. The few fatal accidents to submarines are of easily avoidable types, and there is no reason why any one should fear a dive in one of these vessels more than a skim along the surface in an open-air boat. He says:

"The catastrophes of the *Farfadet* and the *Lutin* have inspired in the public, for whom questions of submarine navigation have a somewhat mysterious attraction, apprehensions that it will be opportune to reduce to their real value. The primary causes of these two accidents were essentially fortuitous.

"In the former case, that of the *Farfadet*, a few grains of sand, carried by the wind into the thread of the screw on the head-piece, prevented it from closing tightly; in the second, a pebble prevented the closing of the valve for replenishing the water ballast.

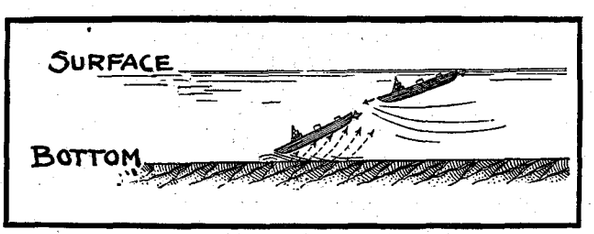
"Now these two accidents are of easily preventable types. In the first case the closing device should be carefully inspected, to make sure that it will close properly, before every plunge. In the second case, that of the *Lutin*, no dive to a great depth should be begun until the indicator shows that the water-ballast valve is completely closed. . . . . .

"These simple precautions would have prevented the only two serious accidents that the submarine flotilla of the French Navy has suffered in the 40,000 dives made since it was organized.

"It is wiser to do away with the causes of accidents, as I have noted, than to devise and build, at great expense, a plant to raise sunken submarines, which would never be at hand where it was wanted.

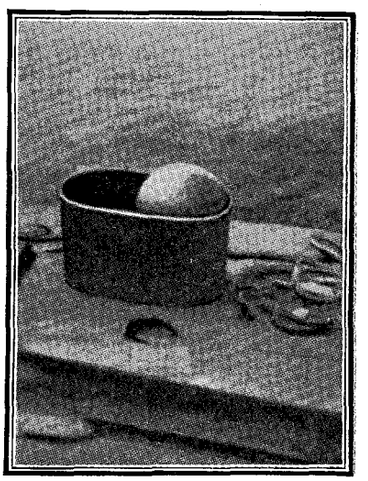
"Outside of those that we have mentioned, the sole causes of danger presented by submarine navigation depend on the acts of the commander. . . . . .

"Nevertheless, the machinery of a submarine, as that of any mechanism, may get out of order in various ways, tho without immediate danger to the existence of the vessel. Against such accidents submarines are sufficiently protected by the existence of safety-weights, representing about one-sixth of the vessel's total tonnage. It is essential, however, that these weights should be so arranged that they may be released from the hull at any inclination whatever, and that the simple movement that releases them may be made by the commanding officer at his post."



A POSSIBLE DANGER TO SUBMARINES FROM REFLECTED CURRENTS.

Among the causes that have assured to the French submarines their almost incredible freedom from serious accident, says the writer, must be mentioned the perfection reached by their periscopes. These instruments, thanks to the improvements made by the eminent constructor Carpentier, give to the commanders of submarines a view, both by day and by night, as good as that obtained through the best field-glasses. He continues:



A SUBMARINE'S DANGER-SIGNAL: A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE SURFACE.

The hollow ball, automatically released, floats to the surface and permits of communication, telephonic and otherwise, with the submerged vessel. A British suggestion.

"Owing to all these improvements, the commanders of submarines dive boldly and do not hesitate to descend as far as necessary to pass under the keels of vessels under way—commonly about sixty feet.

"This sense of security . . . is largely due to the fact that our first two boats, the *Gustave Zédé* and the *Gymnote*, were two masterpieces. . . . . The first has made more than 2,000 dives and the second more than 1,500, with a great number of commanding officers, without any serious accident, which confirms what I have said about submarine . . . navigation.

"This safety is still greater with the 'submersibles,' which are furnished with double hull, guaranteeing security in case of collision and a large reserve of flotability.

"It remains to note a fact whose importance ought to be borne in mind by commanders of submarines when they dive at high speed at a considerable angle, as, for example, to pass under a vessel.

"Vice-Admiral Fournier, who has made a close study of the modifications in the speed of a vessel passing from small depths to great ones, has communicated a very interesting note on this subject to the Academy of Sciences.

"He explains these modifications by the reflex action, on the immersed portion of the hull, of the currents of water that this hull, in rapid motion, deviates from their path, by forcing them to turn downward toward the bottom, and which are afterward reflected toward the surface.

"The force exerted by the reflected currents is exerted on the after part of the hull and will determine an alteration in the position of the vessel by raising the stern.

"This action, which simply retards a vessel moving on the surface, may become dangerous to a boat plunging quickly at an angle. It becomes more energetic (see figure) as the boat approaches the botttom, and it may oppose or even paralyze the action of the horizontal rudders and thus bring the vessel so violently into contact with the bottom as to injure it seriously."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Government Automobiles.—Signs are not wanting, thinks *The Motor Age* (Chicago), that the motor-car is rapidly being recognized by the United States Government as the twentieth-century method of transportation. Says this paper:

"It has been an uphill fight to secure this recognition. As far back as last spring it began to dawn upon the motorphobes that government officials were inclined to be friendly to motoring. The Postmaster-General gave his permission for the rural free-delivery carriers to use motor-cars in traveling their routes if they so willed. Through the summer there were other signs; the army took up the motor-cars in its maneuvers; the commanding generals found it a handy and fast means of locomotion—and so on all down the line the motor-car crept into popular favor. All

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of this can be regarded as straws showing which way the wind blows. Another straw was discovered this week when the announcement was made from Washington that the annual report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General speaks highly of the utility of the motor-car in the postal service, the paper telling of the successful innovation introduced during the summer of using motor-cars for the collection of mails in large cities and promising that during the approaching summer the experiment will be tried in other cities. What stronger commendation can the motoring fraternity ask? Who knows—maybe even the army mule may have to be sent to the pasture."

ALCOHOL AND RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

THAT the recent epidemic of railway accidents in this country is due, in some degree, to the use of alcohol by employees, is asserted, at least by implication, by Dr. Henry O. Marcy, of Boston, in a leading article in *The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety* (Boston, Winter). After recapitulating the striking statistics on the subject, collected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and relating some facts showing the state of physical and mental strain to which trainmen are subjected, this writer goes on to say:

"Until the very recent past, the medical profession believed and taught, and the great public religiously accepted as orthodox, the advantages to be derived from the use of alcoholic beverages.

"Every individual subject to special strain, either mental or physical, consciously believed that the difficult or danger period might be tided over with much greater safety by the use of alcohol in some form. . . . . .

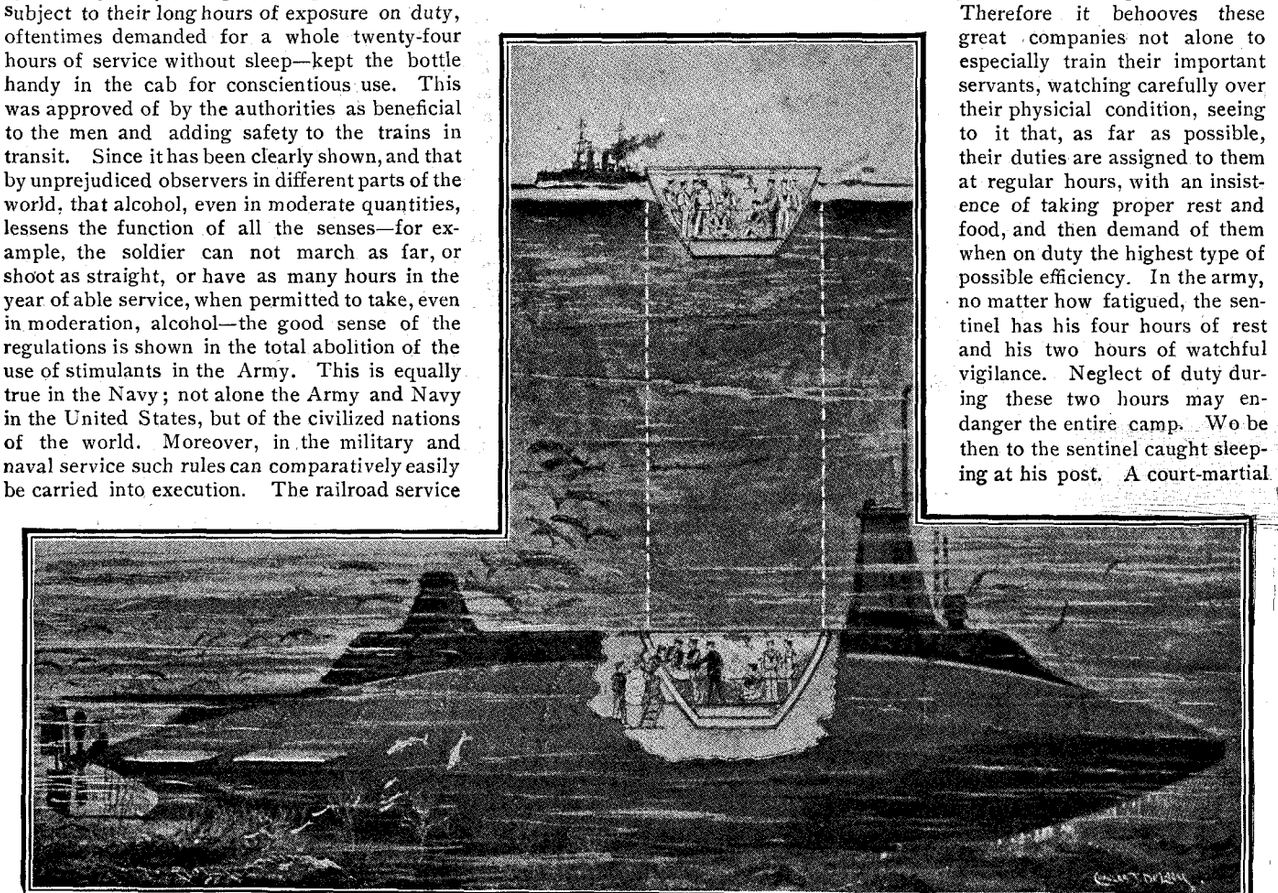
"Twenty-five years ago the engineer and fireman upon a train, subject to their long hours of exposure on duty, oftentimes demanded for a whole twenty-four hours of service without sleep—kept the bottle handy in the cab for conscientious use. This was approved of by the authorities as beneficial to the men and adding safety to the trains in transit. Since it has been clearly shown, and that by unprejudiced observers in different parts of the world, that alcohol, even in moderate quantities, lessens the function of all the senses—for example, the soldier can not march as far, or shoot as straight, or have as many hours in the year of able service, when permitted to take, even in moderation, alcohol—the good sense of the regulations is shown in the total abolition of the use of stimulants in the Army. This is equally true in the Navy; not alone the Army and Navy in the United States, but of the civilized nations of the world. Moreover, in the military and naval service such rules can comparatively easily be carried into execution. The railroad service in Germany is a semimilitary organization and therefore is more easily under discipline and control. The Prussian railway management has issued orders forbidding any engine-driver, switchman, or dispatcher all use of beer or spirits when on duty.

"The order closes with the statement that total abstainers will be given preference in the matter of promotion and permanency of employment. The subofficers of divisions have issued more stringent rules, requiring total abstinence of all persons holding responsible positions, stating that no one need apply unless his character as a temperate man can be sustained.

"Dr. Ennis, of the University of Heidelberg, has declared that over fifty per cent. of all accidents occurring on the German railroads are due to the bewilderment of the operatives who have used stimulants, and that, if total abstainers only were employed, the expense of managing the road could be reduced very greatly. Such action is fundamental and far-reaching, since, for generations, the German has conscientiously believed that his beer was advantageous in the development and strengthening of both his mental and physical powers."

Dr. Marcy emphasizes the point that it is not sufficient for trainmen to keep from drinking while on duty; they should be abstainers, otherwise their nerves will not be strong enough to stand the strain of their occupation. Most railroads do not go as far as this. Says the writer:

"The railroad authorities of the United States are widely awake as to the dangers, to their various systems, from the monetary standpoint as also from a humanitarian point of view. As I have just shown, every railroad wreck involves a large loss. By statutory enactment every passenger killed represents a loss of five thousand dollars, and many that are permanently injured obtain much larger sums. The damage to equipment and freight is so enormous as to endanger the profits of the corporation itself. Therefore it behooves these great companies not alone to especially train their important servants, watching carefully over their physicial condition, seeing to it that, as far as possible, their duties are assigned to them at regular hours, with an insistence of taking proper rest and food, and then demand of them when on duty the highest type of possible efficiency. In the army, no matter how fatigued, the sentinel has his four hours of rest and his two hours of watchful vigilance. Neglect of duty during these two hours may endanger the entire camp. Wo be then to the sentinel caught sleeping at his post. A court-martial



A BRITISH DEVICE FOR ESCAPE FROM SUNKEN SUBMARINES.

In the submarine is a detachable boat, the deck of which lies flush with the back of the submarine. It can be released by a single turn of a screw, after which it automatically rises to the surface. When the boat reaches the surface the men may escape or obtain air until they are picked up. From the containing-chamber rises at the same time a flat buoy fastened to the submarine by a fine line. This is left floating to mark the position of the wreck. The white dotted lines in the picture show the track of the boat's ascent to the surface. In the lower position it is being manned by the escaping crew.

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and execution swiftly follow as a stern warning to the future. In a large sense the engineer and trainmen are the sentinels on duty, upon every one of the numberless trains traversing the country. While we may not shoot such derelict servants, we certainly should bring to bear every possible effort to secure from them the best and safest service. Hence the wisest teachings of the effect of alcohol upon the human system should be disseminated, and establish among these men the *esprit de corps* of the service."

After quoting letters from officials of the New York Central, Boston & Maine, and New York, New Haven & Hartford roads, from which it appears that these three companies absolutely prohibit the use of intoxicants by employees on duty, Dr. Marcy says:

"These letters show a commendable spirit of watchfulness on the part of the managers of our great railroad systems, and I doubt not similar rules are enforced with greater or less stringency upon all the railroads of the country. . . . The rule of thirty years ago is now decidedly the exception, and the type and character of our employees in their self-respecting manhood show a vast improvement. To those who desire to drink, it is yet all too easy to furnish stimulants, but each year the responsibility is more and more placed upon the dispensers of alcoholic beverages, as well as those who partake of them. . . . . .

"The London & North-Western Company have established a Total Abstinent Union Society among its employees, which society now numbers over 12,000 members. . . . The central object of this society is not only to promote total abstinence among its members, but lessen the risk and danger of the work and diminish accidents and lessen the worry and strain. All members of this union are put on the promotion list to receive an increase of wages every five years if they remain in the same position and are total abstainers.

"The Midland Railway Company have encouraged their operatives to form total-abstinence societies and pledge themselves not to use spirits at any time or place. Preference is given to all persons applying for promotion and larger wages who belong to these societies. The company reports less loss from accidents and more perfect work by the members of this society. . . . . .

"The conclusions which Dr. Charles L. Dana draws from his recent extensive inquiries into the liquor problem, and which, in part and in brief, are that inebriety begins before the victim is twenty years of age, and that if a person has not indulged to excess before he is five-and-twenty he is not likely to do so later, are profoundly significant. . . . . .

"These conclusions mark with emphasis the importance of educating the young, in a simple but scientific way, as to the dangers of the drink habit. It also shows that comparatively little is to be expected in the permanent restoration, to the productive class, of the confirmed inebriate. Much, however, may be done for all classes, which has a special emphasis in its bearing upon the railroad employee whose work can never be regular and at the best is exacting and very wearing upon the nervous energies."

Prevention of Tire-puncture.—Among proposed solutions of the puncture problem, affecting the pneumatic tires of automobiles and bicycles, is at least one that has furnished some good practical results. Says *La Nature* (Paris, December 22):

"It consists in the interposition of a thick layer of felt between the air-chamber and the envelop. This is 8 to 10 millimeters [⅓ to ½ inch] thick, with a width depending on the size of the tire. It is held in place by the outer envelop at its edge and glued to the inner surface of the protecting band with a cement similar to that used for tire-repairing. . . . When the wheel has traveled a few miles the felt is comprest and its thickness is somewhat lessened at the edges, so that it assumes the form of the tire. The action of this felt layer is easily explained. If we suppose that a pointed object, such as a nail, sticks into the tire, . . . the pressure exerted by the weight of the vehicle will press it in gradually until it passes through the envelop and reaches the air-chamber. But if on its passage it meets a layer of felt, this has a tendency to give way before the point rather than to allow penetration, and the puncture may thus be prevented. The device furnishes no absolute protection, but offers a real obstacle to perforation, and it certainly deserves trial."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOO MUCH LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS.

THE patient's first question is usually, "Doctor, what is the matter with me?" and its answer is the result of a diagnosis, more or less careful and more or less accurate. Formerly the physician asked a few questions regarding symptoms, noted his patient's pulse, temperature, and general appearance, and then gave his opinion. Now in many cases he asks for specimens of the blood or secretions, turns these over to the microscopist or chemist, and postpones his answer until he has a report. This is called by a writer in *The Hospital* (London, January 5) "laboratory diagnosis," and he thinks that it may be carried too far. The physician who is up-to-date must have the aid of the laboratory worker, but he must not abdicate altogether in the latter's favor. Says the writer:

"New discoveries in physics, in chemistry, and in biology have been applied in the domain of practical medicine, and new methods of diagnosis have thus come into operation. . . . As a result of these and similar developments there have come into existence a number of observers who conduct their diagnostic work apart, largely, from the person and symptoms of the individual patient. Equipped with technical knowledge and experience, these clinical pathologists, as they are often called, are frequently able to submit statements of fact, of great value and significance, to the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. The clinical study of the sick man is in this way enlarged, and the art of medicine is made more exact and more confident.

"No one with any actual experience of the difficulties of diagnosis presented by many cases will for a moment question the enormous advantages which have accrued from the more careful analytical processes that are now at the disposal of the practitioner. To state these in detail would be to write a large part of recent medical history. Yet, as in most human affairs, the gain is not altogether an unqualified one, and with it there have come new dangers and new risks. Among these may be mentioned a tendency to leave the last word, even in the diagnosis of an individual case, to the laboratory worker. His results appear so clean-cut and so confident that in them, not only the truth, but the whole truth, would seem to be contained. The true position, of course, is that these results should be added to the other facts of the case, and that only after a consideration of the whole should the diagnosis be framed. The patient remains, and ever must remain, the central feature of the problem, and while all possible aids must be invoked, it is at the bedside and not in the laboratory that the decision of the issue has to be taken. Thus, to whatever degree laboratory methods and processes may be cultivated, there must be no weakening of the demand for the cultivation of careful and minute clinical observation and knowledge."

Can anything be done, the writer asks in closing, to avoid the accidents possible to the laboratory, while at the same time retaining its undoubted value? He answers that the practitioner must be competent, not only to appreciate, but to check, the results of such processes. Unfortunately, he says, the tendency appears to be to leave to the laboratory even many tests which formerly were applied in the surgery or the consulting-room. If personal authority and responsibility are to be maintained, the movement ought to be exactly the opposite. To quote the writer's last paragraph:

"So far from leaving more and more to the laboratory, it is, in our view, the duty of the practitioner steadily to enlarge his own personal capacity in these modern directions. Even in instances where this is not possible, it seems to us essential that the immediately responsible practitioner shall see personally the results of the tests, and shall not take important decisions on hearsay evidence and on reports which are not authenticated by some recognized and responsible medical authority. Laboratory methods have great value, but they ought to be used, not to contract, but to enlarge, the area of personal observation of the practitioner."

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WHY SALT LAKES ARE SALT.

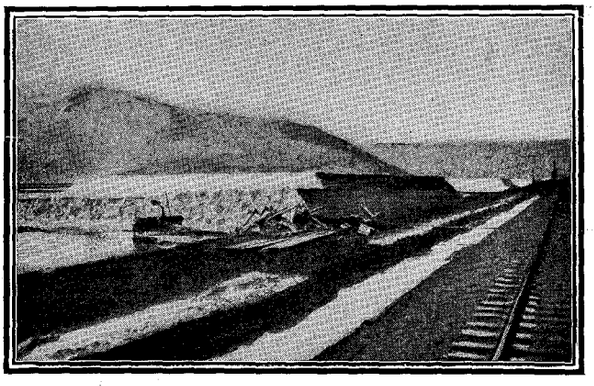
ALL rivers take up salts from the soil, and so all lakes are salt; but in so-called fresh-water lakes the water is changing all the time, and so the salt, which is in very minute amounts, does not accumulate. When there is no outlet, the water leaves the lake only by evaporation, and the salt remains, slowly concentrating through the years. In an article on the Great Salt Lake of Utah, in *Cosmos* (Paris), Paul Combes brings out this fact clearly and shows the falsity of some former ideas regarding the origin of salt inland seas. After describing the great western basin, in which Salt Lake lies, and its numerous similar, but smaller, bodies of water, he goes on to say:

"To explain the existence of these numerous salt lakes, some naturalists have asserted that the great western basin was formerly occupied by the sea and that it was elevated gradually to its present altitude.

"This hypothesis is absolutely gratuitous and useless. . . . Geographers confound, under the general name of 'lakes,' the results of two essentially distinct hydrographic phenomena, which give rise on the one hand to fresh-water lakes and on the other to salt lakes.

"Fresh-water lakes are always only expansions of rivers, due to the particular topographical configuration of a valley. They are all characterized by the fact that the water that they receive runs out, either continuously or intermittently, and that the chemical constitution of their water remains constantly the same as that of the streams and rivers of the same region.

"Salt lakes, on the other hand, are always closed basins, without outlet, and their water is removed only by surface evaporation. These facts being well understood, we see at once why the former lakes contain fresh water and the others salt water.



MASS OF SULFATE-OF-SODA CRYSTALS COLLECTED IN WINTER ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

"Water is nature's great solvent. Hardly a single substance, simple or compound, escapes its dissolving action. Consequently, the water that flows over the earth's surface or in its depths contains constantly in solution substances that finally accumulate in the great common reservoir, the ocean, whose mass, removed only by evaporation, becomes more and more charged with saline matter."

Applying these principles to the great western basin, the writer notes that a vast fresh-water lake once occupied this whole region, with a double outlet, to the south and the north. The whole region has been subjected to alternate depression and elevation, and there came a time when both outlets were closed, after which the water became first brackish, little by little, and then salt. The author goes on:

"Of all the lacustrine basins, without outlet, that occupy this region, the most remarkable is the Great Salt Lake. . . . While sea-water has ordinarily only 4 to 5 per cent. of salt, the water of Great Salt Lake has 20 per cent. . . . But besides this, there is a peculiarity which, all considerations of physical geography aside, would suffice to negative the hypothesis of an ancient communication between this lake and the sea.

"In fact, altho the water is salt, it is far from having the same composition as that of the ocean. In the latter, sodium chlorid [common salt] prevails; in the former, sodium sulfate ['Glauber's salts']."

"The salt crystals that are deposited spontaneously on the shores of Great Salt Lake, irregular, translucent, without needles or prisms, . . . are composed almost entirely of sodium sulfate, with traces of the chlorid and carbonate. They are formed in great abundance in winter and disappear during the summer, dissolved by the rain.

"A company (the 'Inland Crystal Salt Company') has been formed to exploit this substance, and gathers great masses of it every winter. . . . . .

"There is one other great lake whose waters contain chiefly sodium sulfate—Lake Van, in Asia Minor.

"There should be noted, in closing, a fact that confirms in all points the law that we have stated regarding closed lakes and lakes with outlets.

"To the south, and quite near Salt Lake, is situated Utah Lake, of smaller size, whose waters are fresh and contain trout that are highly esteemed. This follows solely from the fact that it empties into the former lake through an outlet to which the Mormons have given the name of the Jordan.

"There is, in fact, a certain physical analogy between this watercourse and the Biblical Jordan, which carries the fresh water of the Sea of Tiberias into the heavily salted waters of the Dead Sea."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Tunnel that Tapped a Cave.—A hitherto unknown cave has been discovered under Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., in the construction of a double-track tunnel 3,400 feet long for the Southern Railway. The cave is a large one and is said to extend eighteen miles from the location of the tunnel. Says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, January 26):

"The tunnel roadbed passes along one side of the cave, about sixty feet above the floor of the cave. *The Dirt Mover* states that a good deal of blasted rock was thrown down with the intention of making a fill to carry the track through the cave, but that this idea has now been given up and a bridge will be built. It is said that there is a cascade of water in the cave and that stalactites hang from the dome.

"It has been suggested that the railway company might take advantage of the scenic effect which would result from lighting the cave up with electric lights, and then stop the trains at this point for the benefit of tourists."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

TEACHING TIRE REPAIRS.—"More attention is being given nowadays to the art of repairing pneumatic tires, and several concerns are giving this important matter their attention," says *The Motor Age* (Chicago). "In this connection it is noted that the Continental Tire Company has assigned one of its expert tire specialists to a free demonstrating service, sending him to the leading factories to give practical demonstrations of the art of mounting and dismounting clincher tires. The instruction covers all phases of the tire question such as style of rim, precautions necessary to prevent injury to the rubber, and directions for getting from the tire the maximum value. Then, too, the Chicago School of Motoring will start a class January 15. The class will be taught all the details of vulcanizing and repairing tires."

THE following account of the effect of a telephone conversation on Sitting Bull, the Indian chief, is related in *Telephony* (Chicago, January). Says this paper: "Sitting Bull had been captured by the United States troops and was held in close confinement. So also was another obstreperous Indian held in confinement at a post about 100 miles away. The officer in charge of Sitting Bull had been chasing the Indians for two months, and was wondering what to do with the captive. In an inspired moment he decided to arrange an interview between the two Indians over the telephone. After the necessary ringing up Sitting Bull was asked if he cared to talk into the machine. He talked into it for several minutes and did a heap of listening also. He put down the instrument finally, and for hours was even more gloomy than usual, at last beginning to talk to himself, something very rare for the Indian. Asked if he was dissatisfied with his accommodations or if there was anything they could do for him he broke forth at last: 'No. I'm finished. It's all right when the white man's plaything talks the white man's language; but when it learns to talk the red man's tongue it's time to stop.' It is believed in the West, where the incident is fairly well known, that this talk over the telephone between the two Indians had a considerable influence in shortening the Indian wars."

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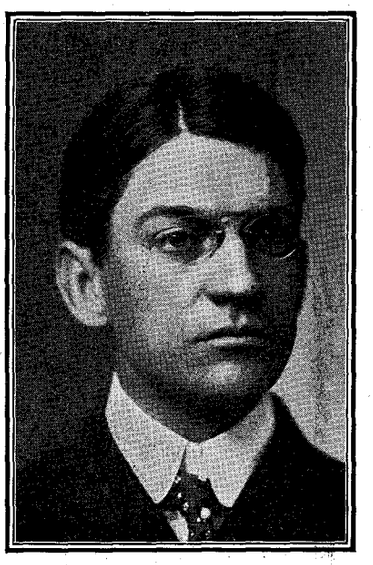
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

TO EXAMINE COLLEGE STUDENTS ON THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

PROF. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, of Yale University, would refuse to allow any candidate to enter a university until he had satisfactorily passed an examination in the Bible. Further than this, he declares that if he were appointed a committee of one to regulate the much-debated question of college-entrance examinations in English, he would confine the examination wholly to the authorized version. In this way all required exercise in the varieties of English prose would be furnished the student, and the grounds of complaint against books now chosen for examination purposes would be removed. In *The Record of Christian Work* (East Northfield, Mass., February), the professor states his position in this wise:

"The Bible has within its pages every single kind of literature that any proposed list of English classics contains. It has narrative, descriptive, poetical, dramatic, argumentative, and oratorical passages. It covers everything that the ingenuity of a committee in arranging for an English A or an English B list could by any possibility discover. Furthermore, as the case now stands, books that are proposed by some examiners are ridiculed by others, either because they are too difficult or too simple, or because they are not really literature at all. No such objection could be made to the Bible. Priests, atheists, skeptics, devotees, agnostics, and evangelists are all agreed that the authorized version of the English Bible is the best example of English composition that the world has ever seen. It combines the noblest prose and poetry with the utmost simplicity of diction.

"The substitution of selected portions of the Bible would be an enormous convenience to examination boards. It would stop the wrangling over various authors and over various editions. It would instantly silence the vast majority of complaints that any other list of books immediately arouses. It would not in the least interfere with the more advanced work in English literature done in college courses. It would fit the needs of every candidate.



PROF. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS,

Who declares that "the ignorance of college students of Biblical literature is universal, profound, and complete."

"But, besides solving at one stroke a host of perplexing and complicated problems, it would remove the universal and disgraceful ignorance of the Bible among college undergraduates. Since, no matter what our individual differences of opinion may be, we are all agreed on *three* propositions, why can not we substitute fo ra heterogeneous mass of books the English Bible? And the three propositions are these:

"1. It is impossible to make a list of English authors that will satisfy a majority of teachers in secondary schools.

"2. It is deplorable that college students should be so ignorant of the greatest classic in their mother-tongue.

"3. Every possible variety of English composition suitable for teaching purposes can be found in the Bible."

Some specimens of this "universal and disgraceful ignorance of the Bible among college undergraduates" are furnished by the writer from his experience in college work. We quote:

"The ignorance of college students of Biblical literature is universal, profound, and complete. The students at Harvard and Yale, different as they are in many respects from their brothers in small colleges, resemble them closely here. If all the undergraduates in America could be placed in one room, and tested by a common examination on the supposedly familiar stories of the Old Testament, I mean on such instances as Adam, Eve, and the Garden of Eden, Noah, Samson, David and Goliath, Moses and Pharaoh, the results would be a magnificent contribution to American humor. The experience of teachers with other books is almost never the same in two institutions of learning; but ask any teacher in the United States what luck he has with the Bible, and he throws up his hands in despair. I inquired of one fine young specimen of American manhood what he thought Shakespeare meant by the phrase 'Here feel we not the penalty of Adam,' and he replied, 'It was the mark put on Adam for having slain his brother.' To another lad, who was every inch a gentleman, I put the question, 'Explain the line "Or memorize another Golgotha,"' and his face became a blank; I came to his relief with the remark, 'Golgotha is a New-Testament reference.' A light of intelligence illumined his handsome face. He replied, 'It was Goliath.' Instances like these two are of constant and almost daily occurrence in the work of American college teachers. It is certainly unfortunate that the best book ever printed should be so little known, and that the frequent references to it in practically every English author should be meaningless."

PROTEST OF AMERICAN CATHOLICS AGAINST SPOLIATION.

AMERICAN Catholics, in expressing their sympathy with their French coreligionists, insist that the resistance of their Church to a separation between church and state is not the issue involved in the present struggle, as many Protestant papers seem to assume. Spoliation of the Church in France, coupled with an attack upon the essential constitution of the Church, is what they see in the action of the French Government. In pursuance of this belief, and to express their feelings of outrage, a meeting of the Roman-Catholic clergy and laity was held in the Hippodrome, New York, on Sunday evening, January 27. The Hippodrome, which holds 7,000 people, was crowded, and the daily papers state that 25,000 more were turned away. Addresses were delivered by distinguished laymen, reports of which are furnished by the public press. "The infamous enactment, miscalled the Separation Law," says Justice James Fitzgerald, "would be more fittingly titled were it designated the Statute of Spoliation and Sacrilege." "Separation of church and state," he continues, "does not mean the state in control of the church any more than it means the church in control of the state." Further: "The officer of state who undertakes to invade the sanctuary in which we kneel in reverence before our God, or to impede or hinder an ordained minister of our faith in the performance of his sacred duties in the slightest degree, is a nuisance odious and intolerable." Upon the point which is described by each of the speakers as "spoliation," Mr. John G. Agar, who delivered the principal address of the evening, says:

"First of all, it is not a resistance on the part of the Roman Church to what is called, and falsely called, a separation between church and state. If this were the issue I would not be here protesting with all my might against the action of the French Government, and proclaiming with all my might my approval of the action of the Holy Father and of the bishops and clergy and of the faithful of France. The Roman Church has not been since the year 1789 an established church in France. It has been only a licensed church, because its property had been taken away from it by the revolutionary power and because of a compromise based upon an attempt to make amends for that wrong.

"If the French Government would restore in some form the property wrongly taken in the eighteenth century, and recognize the rights of the church in property acquired since that time for purely ecclesiastical and educational and charitable purposes, there would be no protest made against the proceedings of the French Government in striking the names of the French bishops and priests from its pay-rolls."

As the state had confiscated the property of the Church in 1789,

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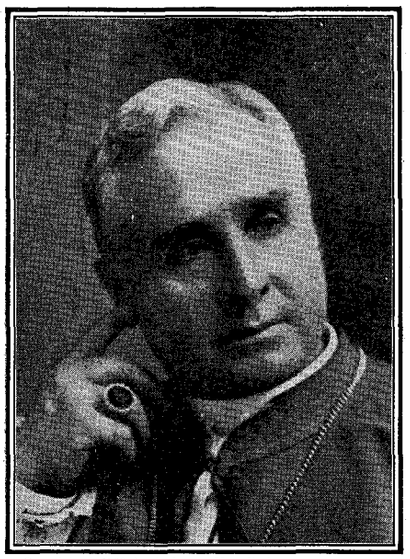

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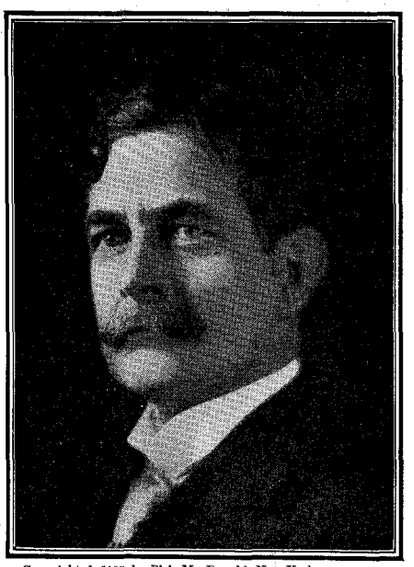
ARCHBISHOP FARLEY.



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JOHN G. AGAR.

JUSTICE JAMES FITZGERALD.

SPEAKERS AT THE HIPPODROME MASS-MEETING OF AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

the speaker explains, "any claim that such property belongs to the state can only be based upon that act of confiscation," but "that act of confiscation was undone and the property restored to its former owners in 1801." Under these circumstances it is "impossible to avoid the fact that the law of 1905 was a new confiscation." We quote further:

"The Government, however, was anxious to avoid that, and continually referred to the property in question as belonging to the state, the use of which alone had been allowed to the Church.

"Even admitting this claim of the Government, it is plain that the Government itself has distinguished between two classes of property, to wit, the property which it claimed had always belonged to the state and of which the Church had the use only, and the property real and personal belonging to the new establishments.

"This property belonging to the establishments is property arising from donations contributed by the faithful during the last one hundred years, and which donations, by one of the articles of the Concordat, the Government had covenanted to facilitate.

"One notable example of such property is the enormous basilica, that of the Sacred Heart, at Montmartre. This basilica, by the way, is now under process of sequestration."

Mr. Agar speaks of "historical rights" which must be settled by some form of agreement between the Vatican and the Republic of France, "but they are unessential and not involved in the present controversy." The real issue, he declares, is "the attack of the French Government upon the essential constitution of the Church—the hierarchical form," and coupled with this is "an attack upon the right of the Church to hold property in order to carry on its manifold functions in church and school and seminary." He continues:

"The French Government well knows where the strength of the Church lies, and knows that it can weaken the Church's power over the people if it can weaken the power of its hierarchical organization and stop its ministrations in church and school; it can separate the Pope from the clergy and the people, the head from the body.

"This, of course, would be death, and this is what we are here to protest against."

Rebutting the charge that the Pope, in pronouncing against the acceptance of the law of 1905, is really attacking the French Government because Leo XIII. accepted a similar law for Germany, the speaker declares that "an examination of the Law of the Prussian Associations of Worship will show the difference between the two and how the German law acknowledges the Roman hierarchical form of government and its right to hold property."

Archbishop Farley called attention to the gradual change that is coming about in the tenor of judgment outside France. He says:

"The French Government and those who have sympathized with its legislative cruelties have sought, by subtle cunning, to cast the blame of the present disorder in France on the Sovereign Pontiff; but the action of the Holy Father appeals with confidence from the French Government to the parliament of the world. Heretofore, only one side of the case was presented to the world, and that one side was hostile to the Church, but of late the case of the Church is being listened to, the organs of public opinion that hitherto have had only words of condemnation for her attitude now are confessing their error, recognizing the Church's right to complain, and condemning the course of her enemies."

"We Americans," says ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly, "had hoped that the new French Republic was going to show the world another government of the people, by the people, for the people. When it exhibits itself as a government of oppressors with a vast body of inoffensive citizens as victims, we may well stand appalled."

STATUS OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

THE Volunteers of America, an offshoot of the Salvation Army, complete this month the first decade of their history. A report giving some interesting statistics which enable one to estimate the extent of their work has been sent out by the president, Ballington Booth. From this report we learn that the attendance at the religious meetings is on the increase. Mr. Booth writes:

"The attendance at the indoor meetings during the fiscal year closing 1905 was 961,679; the attendance for the fiscal year closing 1906 was 1,101,415. The attendance at the open-air services during 1905 was 2,876,400; the attendance during 1906 was 2,926,702. The total attendance during the former year was 3,833,095; the total attendance during the present year was 4,028,117. Whereas there were 13,932 open-air services during the former year, there were 15,025 held during the year just closed. These figures, carefully gathered from the officers' reports, show a decided increase, and are evidence of the substantial audiences made up of the common people which are reached by the instrumentality of the energetic and untiring workers under the Volunteer colors."

In enumerating the agencies for philanthropic work instituted by the Volunteers the writer records 18 institutions for men, 7 homes for women, and 4 homes for children. At these homes

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most of which are Volunteer property, 280,812 lodgings were given during the past year; 169,113 meals were paid for, and, including those benefited on the outside in connection with these institutions, 330,641 meals were given, making a total of 499,754 meals distributed.

During the past year the St. Gregory Emergency Hospital was established in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Bridge, New York. Of this we read:

"The institution is not a medical hospital, for, as has been pointed out by us, as such in all probability it would have been a failure, as its location is distinctly in the business section, and its neighborhood is almost deserted after six o'clock, except by printers who work all night. But during the day there is scarcely a section of New York or any other city more crowded, and there is no territory in proportion to its size in which there are more accidents."

During one recent week, so the writer records, there were performed 1,323 surgical cases and dressings. An average of 15,876 cases receive attention monthly.

The growth of Sunday-school work is indicated by figures representing the last two years. In the former 27,656 children attended Sunday-school, and in the latter 32,557 were present. Assistance to unprotected women is a special feature of the Volunteer work. During the past year the Volunteer Women's Homes have sheltered 31,487 subjects, and over 3,935 "have received some permanent care and aid." Fifty thousand men are enrolled as members of the Volunteer's Prisoners League since its inauguration, and "of those who have left the States Prisons . . . it is safe to assert that 70 per cent. are living honest, industrious lives."

THE "FREE-SYNAGOG" MOVEMENT AMONG THE JEWS.

WHILE the Gentile religious contingent of New York are proposing schemes for the conversion of the Jews of the city, a movement within the fold of the old faith has appeared under the name of the "Free Synagog." Its expositor, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, founder of the Federation of American Zionists, declares that the new society is not formed for the "gradual conversion of Jewish men and women to any form of Christianity," but he advocates changing the day of Jewish worship to Sunday, and changing the form of worship to something different from "prayer petrified into spiritless ritualism." The new synagog will stand for social justice and social service, and will try to overturn the old domination of the Church by the rich. The intention of the new society, however, is "to be vitally, intensely, unequivocally Jewish," and it will not "knowingly antagonize any section or faction in Jewry." "The appeal of the Free Synagog is designed primarily to reach those without synagog anchorage," of which class he declares that "there are tens and tens of thousands" in New York. Proof of this statement, he points out, may be found in "the trebling of the Jewish population in the last twenty years and the standstill, and worse, of Jewish congregational life." The nature of the movement is further elaborated in the report, furnished by the daily press, of the address delivered by Dr. Wise at the Hudson Theatre, January 27. We quote:

"The Free Synagog means to return to first principles, to build upon the foundation of the primary synagog aims and ideals. No 'desire for novelty' is the prompting motive of the founders. On the contrary, we are sick and weary unto death of novelty, and long to return to the simple, native, unspoiled things of Judaism. Ours is no radical and revolutionary program; it will not be startling, save to such as are asleep. Not to innovate, but to renovate and renew; not to destroy, but to reconstruct, to reform, and to reshape, will be the dominant purposes of the Free Synagog.

"One feature of the larger program of the Free Synagog to interpret the Jew to himself and to bring the message of Jewish life and letters to the world, to help the Jew rightly to prize his ancient heritage and the non-Jew to understand the sufficing reason for Israel's fealty, will be to establish lecture courses and classroom instruction in Hebrew and cognate tongues, the Bible and Biblical literature, Jewish history, Biblical and post-Biblical, including medieval and modern. This instruction will be free to non-Jews as well as to Jews, to men and women alike.

"Ritualism, elaborate, ornate, cathedralized, is not of the essence of the synagog. Prayer and aspiration are, but not prayer petrified into spiritless ritualism. Which, think you, is further removed from native Jewish ideals—the not coming together on the Sabbath day of the High-Church Jewish wing, with endless songs and liturgy and genuflection, and with barely a word of the message touching the vital things for which the synagogs stand, and that word minimized in every way, or an assembly of Jewish men and women, meeting together on the one day in the week on which men and women can meet?"

The speaker, referring to the unchurched classes among the Jews, remarks that they neither can nor will observe the Jewish Sabbath, therefore it is foolish, he thinks, to "refrain from meeting for worship on that day, which in this land and in all European lands is the legal day of rest." He is willing to sacrifice the form of the Sabbath to conserve its substance. As to the welcome which the new synagog will offer—

"The Free Synagog will be free from pews and the pew system, supported not by fixt dues and assessments, but solely by voluntary contributions, with membership free and open to the smallest contributors upon equal terms with the largest, with membership and office-holding free and open to women equally with and on the same terms as men. The free and pewless synagog will stand for freedom, hospitality, inclusiveness, brotherhood, and will thereby seek to reassert the democratic ideal of Israel.

"A real peril to the fast-waning influence of church and synagog inheres in the present system of church-membership, which gives countenance to the wide-spread notion that the churches are dominated by the rich, that the church has no message or apostleship to the poor, that the ministers are among the paid lackeys of the wealthy and powerful classes, that the churches are the stronghold and support of plutocracy. The Free Synagog, the free church, illustrates the application of the ideals of religion to the affairs of daily life."

The "inexorable moral imperative is the essential of the synagog" and this essential, Dr. Wise declares, will be the core of the teaching of the Free Synagog. He adds:

"No need to go outside of the synagog for ethical teaching, for the gospel of right living. The holiness prescribed by Israel was not a virtue to be attained apart from the world. Holiness was the virtue and habit of men living in the midst of the world, not the piety of a cloistered individual, but the consecration of the man living out his whole life in right relations to his fellow men. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; thou shalt love the stranger as thyself—these were the imperatives, if not the beatitudes, of Israel.

"This recognition of social righteousness, of social justice, as the supreme aim of the church, will determine the character of the philanthropic or institutional effort of the Free Synagog. Not charity, but social service, building upon the rock of social justice, will be the watchword of the Free Synagog. This is the Messiahism of Israel—not the race redeemed by the death of one, but the race self-redeemed by the life of all."

By inadvertence the article entitled "Jews Not Responsible for the 'Lynching' of Jesus," published in THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 5, was credited to *The American Hebrew* instead of to *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati).

At a meeting held in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, January 28, the Protestant ministers of the city passed a resolution of protest, addrest to the Mayor, calling attention to the fact that about forty theaters and amusement places of New York were illegally open on Sunday. Dr. Greer, Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of New York, said that he knew that Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner Bingham had tremendous difficulties to combat and that "he believed that they were trying to do the best they could." The people, he added, were long-suffering, but would not in the long run tolerate lawlessness, and he was certain that in due time the Sunday theater would be closed.

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LETTERS AND ART.

A REINCARNATION OF ELLEN TERRY.

MISS ELLEN TERRY has returned to the American stage after six years' absence, in what might be called a reincarnation. Her youthfulness and vivacity are thought remarkable when it is remembered that she celebrated her stage jubilee last summer. Then, the Shaw play in which she appears—"Captain Brassbound's Conversion"—affords her almost her first opportunity among us of presenting the character of a woman of to-day, instead of that of a heroine of the romantic past. Her personality has so endeared itself to both American and English audiences that her playing always elicits expressions of affection. Max Beerbohm, the critic of *The Saturday Review* (London), headed his notice of her first appearance in this particular Shaw play in London with the caption "A Great Dear." In similar strain speak the New York papers in their present welcome. Says the critic of the New York *Sun:*

"She is still, as she always has been, in spite of an occasional halt or gasp in her lines, an artist of consummate presence and authority—whatever that may mean. And she is still, as always, that thing which we all love so much more, a woman of unique and superlatively potent endearment—a personality that charms most when it runs into luxuriant and radiant abandonment beyond the bounds of calculative correctness. Her smile is still the quintessence of clear and spontaneous girlhood, her eyes those more than heavenly orbs, in which beatitude is shot through with that gift denied the gods—womanly caprice and womanly humor."

ELLEN TERRY.
(From a drawing by Pamela Colman Smith.)

"She is still," says a critic, "the delightful debonair creature of former days, the embodiment of mirthful spirit, and the realization of ideal grace in action. . . . Her art, of course, is at its ripest."

Somewhat more measured, and with an eye upon her qualities as a great actress, speaks the critic of *The Evening Post* (New York):

"She is still the delightful debonair creature of former days, the embodiment of mirthful spirit, and the realization of ideal grace in action. If time has dimmed her shining locks a little with a touch of sober gray, her smile has lost none of its brilliancy or witchery, her voice is as soft, clear, and musical, her form as lithe, and her step as light as ever. Her art, of course, is at its ripest. It was a constant gratification to watch the unstudied ease of her repose or the spontaneous aptness of her gesture, and to listen to each significant inflection of her flexible speech. The play itself, in which she had chosen to appear, made no demand upon and offered but small opportunity to her finest powers, but the authoritative skill with which she gave vitality and substance to a fanciful and impossible character denoted the great actress and consummate artist."

Bernard Shaw has somewhere declared that when her memoirs are written she will be recognized as one of the greatest Englishwomen of her time, with a genius for friendship. It is also his belief that her proper theatrical vocation is the interpretation of the modern woman. "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" was confessedly written with an eye on Miss Terry as the model for the central character, *Lady Cecily Waynflete.* The play is one of the earliest of Shaw's productions and has been hitherto offered to the public as a "play for Puritans" to read. It is described as "a satire on conventional justice, and aimed more especially at the British judiciary." "It belongs to the category of sheer extravaganza," says the critic of *The Evening Post,* "but is made exceedingly entertaining by the free use of epigram and paradox—its dexterous thrusts at all sorts of current shams and humbugs, its comic panaceas for the cure of human ills, and its superb disregard of conventional opinion of any kind." The story presented in the play is thus outlined by the New York *World:*

"The story is laid in the neighborhood of Tangier, a locality of which Mr. Shaw had no knowledge at first hand until after he had written the play. A pompous and hypocritical English judge and his venturesome sister-in-law wish to explore the wilds of the interior country. They engage as their guides a notorious brigand and pirate and his cutthroat crew, which includes the riffraff of the four quarters of the earth, among them a London hooligan from the Waterloo road, a bit of flotsam cast off from the English aristocracy, and a thieving Italian count.

"Once in the fastnesses of the desert the party puts up in an abandoned Moorish temple, where *Lady Cecily Waynflete,* with the initiative of her class, proceeds to dominate the whole caravan. It then develops that *Captain Brassbound,* the leader, is the nephew of the ceremonious British judge, and, moreover, that the latter, despite his high-sounding prating of English justice, has hounded his nephew's Brazilian mother to death and appropriated her son's inheritance by strictly legal procedure.

"This son, *Captain Brassbound,* has adopted a new purpose in life and follows the business of escorting tourists into Morocco and selling them to an Arab chief to be held for ransom. This he proposes to inflict upon his uncle and aunt for revenge. But he is swerved from his purpose by *Lady Cecily's* application of flattery and sound common sense and by the lucky appearance of a still more powerful Arab chief, who rescues the party and sends it safely back to the coast to the protection of an American cruiser.

"In the naval investigation that ensues, *Lady Cecily* again takes charge, not only of her party, but of the American sailors as well. She dresses the brigand chief in European clothes, thus hiding his appearance of ferocity, and by arguing his case in strict conformity to British legal procedure manages to conceal enough of the facts of his villainy not only to clear him and his companions, but to present him in the light of a hero.

"The upshot is *Captain Brassbound's* proposal of marriage, prompted by his admiration for *Lady Cecily's* fearless domination of men, but she refuses on the ground that matrimony would destroy her influence. At this moment a signal-gun from the pirate's ship acts as a call of the wild and lures *Brassbound* out of his formal clothes and back into his old life."

The critic of *The Sun* points out the fact that the play bears a strong family likeness to "Cæsar and Cleopatra," now being presented in this country by Mr. Forbes Robertson's company.

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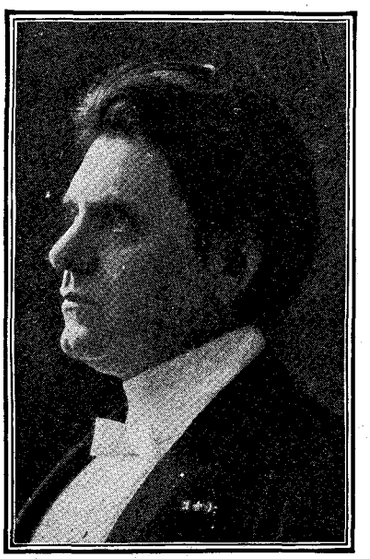
"Both pieces bristle—or at least Shaw's commentaries on them bristle—with an elaborate pretense of realism and scientific accuracy," he says, and adds: "Both score by a mingling of picturesque, improbable adventures and farcically topical, deliciously exaggerated wit."

OUR ENGLISH RECOMMENDED BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

AMERICANS are more or less used to English criticism of their oral speech, and, indeed, feel its defects so keenly as to form a "Society for the Improvement of Spoken English." It may occasion surprize, therefore, to be told that "the American people are more accurate readers and more accurate writers of the English language than the rank and file" of the English people. Yet such a declaration is made by no less an authority than Mr. Sidney Lee at a meeting of a new British association instituted "to help to maintain the correct use of English, and to promote the due recognition of English as an essential element in national education." How the conditions stood elsewhere Mr. Lee pointed out, to the disadvantage of the home country. In *The Standard* (London) he is reported in indirect discourse as saying:



HEINRICH CONRIED,

Who states through his representative that "no financial or other consideration would have induced" the performance of "Salome" had not "its merit as a superb work of art entitled it to be heard."

"There was an indefinite deal for the association to do, as would be obvious to any one who was acquainted with the strides that English teaching and English knowledge were making through all the grades of the educational system in America, in Germany, and, strangest of all, in France. It was a significant fact that at Harvard University, the oldest and one of the most active of American universities, there should be twenty professors of English study in its various aspects, and at Oxford there should be practically only one. In advanced English scholarship, America, Germany, and even France were outdoing our own country. The development of English teaching in America, through both the low-grade and the high-grade schools, was rendering the rank and file of the American people more accurate readers, more accurate writers, and, he would have added, if President Roosevelt had not darkened counsel lately, more accurate spellers of the English language than the rank and file of our own people. The influence of the association could and must, if fitly organized, be exerted and extend far beyond educational institutions. One way in which the local branches of the associations might be of immediate service was to secure that English literature and standard authors should be more adequately represented in our public libraries."

It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Lee's words would meet with favorable comment; yet a dispatch to the New York *Times* (January 15) declares that "his plea that English people should pattern after Americans is warmly indorsed by *The St. James's Gazette* and even by *The Globe*." The latter paper, not wont to be overenthusiastic in its admiration of things American, is quoted as saying:

"There is a great deal in what Mr. Lee said as to greater attention being given to preserving the purity of the English tongue in America than England. Americans have more to contend against than we, since their popular slang is both more wide-spread and more distinctly alien than ours. Perhaps it is for this reason that Harvard requires twenty professors of English, while Oxford is content with one.

"Yet their best writers succeed in maintaining a purity of style—American law-books, for instance, are models in this respect—which need not fear comparison with that of our own, and their best speakers are not only almost pedantically correct in their English, but have a copiousness of vocabulary rarely attained by modern English orators."

A more or less vigorous dissent was voiced in *The Standard* on the following day by "an actor-manager, whose Shakespearian productions are famous on both sides of the Atlantic." Thus:

"Mr. Lee is undoubtedly an expert judge of literature as literature, and he may be right if he confines his remarks purely to American literature of the best kind. But Mr. Lee is also a Shakespearian student, a student of one of the greatest masters of the English language that ever lived. Does he seriously suggest that any American writer has induced or influenced his pen to create such exquisite language as flowed so easily from the poet of Stratford? We have, in a minor degree—I will not mention names—our twentieth-century Shakespeares, whose lines, probably not so powerful, nor so original, nor so fragrant as those we treasure so much, are none the less English, none the less illustrative of all that is best in our mother tongue. If Mr. Lee can point to anything of American origin that for beauty of diction, yet essentially English, is at all superior to our own productions, I will be satisfied that he is right, but until he does so I am quite content to give my audiences the home-made article. And in this, I am sure, I will continue to have their support.

"So far as speaking the language is concerned, Mr. Lee is silent. He would probably quote Richard Mansfield and E. H. Sothern as typical American actors. But he might just as well quote E. S. Willard. All three have an almost perfect enunciation, but all three are essentially English, of English birth and of English education. But of the 'rank and file'—to quote Mr. Lee—of American actors and actresses it would be wiser not to speak, save to say that they have to speak so that their audiences may understand them."

THE PROTEST AGAINST STRAUSS'S "SALOME."

"SALOME," the opera by Oscar Wilde and Richard Strauss, quits the stage of the Metropolitan Opera-House amid an outcry of condemnation. Banned by the critics, on the day following the initial performance, as "loathsome," "degenerate," "abnormal," the emotional content of this opera has been held a menace to public morals. "It remained for Mr. Strauss," said Mr. W. J. Henderson in *The Sun*, "to find that music might be utilized for the delineation of abnormal physical appetites of the sort usually studied only in medical works." "If the presentation of such a story is a crime, Richard Strauss's music is esthetically criminal—or, at least, extremely coarse and ill-mannered," says the critic of *The Evening Post* (New York). From the latter paper appeared, on the same day as the notice written by its musical critic, an editorial protest against what it called "an open defiance of decency and a cynical disregard for common morality." After asking the question how far the purveyors of public entertainment will go in their "hunt for new sensations wherewith to provoke jaded appetites," it declares:

"The consequences of such exhibitions, which seek to make the last extremities of human degradation attractive by sensuous appeals to eyes and ears, are mischievous beyond all calculation. It might not be difficult to trace the connection between the constant growth in recent years in the indecencies and vulgarities perpetrated on the stage, and some of the most hideous scandals which have horrified the community. The sins of the theater in this respect must not be wholly attributed to managerial avarice or ignorance, but largely to the so-called advanced theories which hold that art is independent of morality. It will be the better for all of us when the fact is recognized universally that nothing actuated by a base or impure motive can be accepted as artistic, no matter

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AUGUST BELMONT. CHARLES LANIER. J. P. MORGAN. D. O. MILLS. W. K. VANDERBILT.

SOME OF THE DIRECTORS WHO BARRED "SALOME"

what the beauty of the technical execution. Such themes as that of 'Salome,' like the games of the old circus or the domestic decorations of Pompeii, belong to the past."

Objections of a similar nature grew and finally culminated in a protest "against any repetition of this opera," sent to Herr Conried by directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company. They alleged "that the performance of 'Salome' is objectionable and detrimental to the best interests of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company." The announcement that Manager Conried would yield, so far at least as to remove the opera from the roster of the Metropolitan, was received with more or less general satisfaction. An editorial in the New York *Sun* (January 29) thus viewed the situation:

"The European success of 'Salome' does not prejudice Americans in its favor as a work of art, nor prevent them from taking the course they would follow in the case of any work essentially unfit for public performance. The history of this opera has been tainted from the outset with the strongest element of sensationalism. Strauss selected the subject with his unfailing scent. The attempts to reawaken interest in the works of Oscar Wilde and to place him high among modern poets have succeeded better in Germany than anywhere else. No other theme of literature is just now so absorbing to that public; so Strauss found no text so well suited to his purposes as 'Salome.' The opera has passed triumphantly from one European operatic stage to another.

"The reception of 'Salome' abroad, however, has no lesson for the New York public. Its success on the Continent merely indicates that a lower standard of taste and morals maintains wherever the work has been applauded. Altho the Biblical origin of the story will always prevent its performance in London, it is fair to suppose that the same hostile public feeling would have been aroused there by the scenes which the opera depicts and the passions with which it is concerned, for they will always be of the kind that the English-speaking nations find revolting when presented in public performances."

In commenting upon the alleged statement of Anton Van Rooy, the *John the Baptist* of "Salome," that "Europe will never get over laughing at America if this work of art is taken off the stage," the New York *Evening Mail* asserts that "a work that inspires horror and disgust may be a remarkable curiosity; but if ridicule is the price to pay for its removal, we shall welcome Europe's laughter." The New York *Times*, whose critique of the performance was a dispassionate examination of "Salome" as a work of art, is inclined to look upon the "great moral uprising on the part of those who control the ultimate destinies of the Metropolitan Opera-House against the further representation of Richard Strauss's 'Salome'" as a case of "belated conscience." It advances a view other than that directly concerned with public morals. Thus:

"It would seem that a prompter sense of the evil would have been fairer to the manager, his artists, and the public. Many of those who are now protesting were present at the dress rehearsal, when the work was heard and seen exactly as it was to be presented to the public. It had been in preparation for months before. It had been produced in Germany more than a year ago, and many accounts of it were accessible here in several languages. Wilde's play, which the composer has followed almost word for word, had long been in print, and nothing that happens in the music is absent from the dramatic text."

The inception of this action taken by the stockholders is traced to various quarters. A "prominent box-owner" of the opera-house

GEORGE S. BOWDOIN. H. MCK. TWOMBLY. GEORGE P. WETMORE. GEORGE F. BAKER. AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.

The above groups form the members of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, who decided that "it would not be advisable for them to be directly or officially associated" with performances of "Salome" in New York.

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is quoted in *The Evening Mail* as asserting that the protest came from "the women who form the class generally known as society." He further avers that "all this abuse of the 'rich and idle' by irresponsible agitators, and criticism of the morals of Fifth Avenue, have had a certain cumulative effect, and they are now so sensitive that there is danger of their going to the other extreme."

The New York *World* satirically "prefers to regard" the protest of the Metropolitan directors "as the beginning of a great Wall-Street movement for the regeneration of corporation management." These gentlemen are most of them named by *The World* as trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and directors of various other corporations of "high finance." After cataloging the financial activities of the directors, *The World* remarks that the Mutual might itself be called "the Salome of New York life-insurance companies," and adds:

"After these gentlemen have reformed the Metropolitan Opera Company, curbed its excesses, and purified its programs, they will of course take up the reformation of their other corporations, over which they have even more power than over the opera. When their great moral crusade is ended there will be nothing left for investigating committees to do, and we shall have probably heard the last of the clamor against organized wealth."

The Board of Directors of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company sent a statement to the board of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company setting forth a favorable view of the condemned opera, in a vain hope to modify the judgment of exclusion passed upon it. They said, in part:

"Strauss's 'Salome' is recognized by the consensus of the most competent critics of modern music as a monumental work, probably the greatest which musical genius has produced in this generation. It has been performed in more than twenty European cities, including many of the foremost court theaters, in which a strict standard of censorship prevails. . . . . .

"It is a commonplace to state that the libretto of all operas is a subordinate feature, and that what people go to hear is not the text, but the music. Not a few of the operas of the classical répertoire are based upon plots and contain language which would be decidedly objectionable if they were not overshadowed and idealized by the beauty of the music. In the same way the grandeur and compelling interest of Strauss's music is such as to entirely detract attention from the text, which, moreover, is sung here in a foreign language."

LAST DAYS OF LAFCADIO HEARN.

LAFCADIO HEARN'S marriage to a Japanese woman was "of almost miraculous suitability for him." So declares Mr. Ferris Greenslet in an appreciative study of that exotic genius, the offspring of parents who mingled in his veins the blood of the Irish and the Greek. Hearn's sojourn in America was of sufficient duration to give him a place in our literature, but his spirit never found its most suitable environment, as Mr. Greenslet points out, until he settled in Japan. His wife's vivid reminiscences were, next to the autobiographic fragments, "quite the most valuable material" placed at the disposal of Hearn's recent biographer, Elizabeth Bisland, says Mr. Greenslet by way of introducing the "quaint and tender record" of Hearn's last days, which reached America too late to be included in the recently published "Life and Letters." Mrs. Hearn records that her husband was first attacked by his illness on September 19, 1904, and spoke of his apprehension of approaching death, at the same time admonishing her regarding the future for herself and their children. She records him as saying further:

"Never weep if I die. Buy for my coffin a little earthen pot of three or four cents worth; bury me in the yard of a little temple in some lonesome quarter. Never be sorry. You had better play cards with children. Do not inform to others of my departure. If any should happen to inquire of me, tell him: 'Ha! he died some time ago.' That will do."

The following are some extracts from the widow's account as furnished in the February *Atlantic* by Mr. Greenslet:

"He was always averse to take medicine or to be attended by a doctor. He would never take medicine if I had not been careful; and if I happen to be late in offering him medicine he would say, 'I was glad thinking you had forgot.' If not engaged in writing, he used to walk in meditation to and fro in the room or through the corridor. So even in the time of sickness he would not like to remain quiet in confinement. . . . . .

"It was a few days before his departure. Osaki, a maid, the daughter of Otokitsu of Yaidzu, found a blossom untimely blooming in one of the branches of cherry-tree in the garden. She told me about that. Whenever I saw or heard anything interesting I always told it to him; and this proved his greatest enjoyment. A very trifling matter was in our home very often highly valued. . . .

"These things were all reported to him. They were great delight for my husband. He was pleased innocently. I tried to please him with such topics with all my heart. Perhaps if any one happened to witness it would have seemed ridiculous. Frogs, ants, butterflies, bamboo-sprouts, morning-glory, . . . they were all the best friends to my husband.

"Now the bloom was beautiful to look. But I felt all at once my bosom tremble for some apprehension of evil, because the untimely bloom is considered in Japan as a bad omen. Anyhow, I told him of the blossom. He was interested as usual. 'Hello!' he said, and, immediately approaching to the railing, he looked out at the blossom. 'Now my world has come—it is warm, like spring,' said he; then after a pause, 'but soon it will become cold and that blossom will die away.' This blossom was upon the branch until the 27th, when toward the evening its petals scattered themselves lonesomely. Methought the cherry-tree, which had Hearn's warmest affection for these year, responded to his kindness and bade good-by to him. . . . . .

"In the morning of September 26—the sad, last day—as I went to his library about 6:30 A.M., he was already quietly sitting as usual on the cushion. 'Ohayo gozaimasu' (good-morning), I said. He seemed to be thinking over something, but upon my salutation he said his 'good-morning,' and told me that he had an interesting dream last night, for we were accustomed to tell each other when we had a pleasant dream. 'What was it?' I asked. He said: 'I had a long distant journey. Here I am smoking now, you see. Is it real that I traveled or is it real that I am smoking? The world of dream!' . . . Thus saying, he was pleased with himself. . . . . .

"On this morning when Kazuo [his son], before leaving home for school, went to him and said a 'good-morning,' he said, 'Pleasant dream.' Not knowing how to say, Kazuo answered, 'The same to you.'

"About eleven o'clock in the morning, while walking to and fro along the corridor, he looked into my sitting-room and saw the picture hung upon the wall of alcove. The picture, entitled 'Morning Sun,' represented a glorious, but a little mistic scene of sea-shore in the early morning with birds thronging. 'A beautiful scenery! I would like to go to such a land,' he remarked. . . .

"He was fond of hearing the notes of insects. We kept *matsu mushi* (a kind of cricket) this autumn. Toward evening the plaintive notes which matsu mushi made at intervals made me feel unusually lonesome. I asked my husband how it sounded to him. He said: 'That tiny creature has been singing nicely. It's getting cold, tho. Is it conscious or unconscious that soon it must die? It's a pity, indeed.' And, in a lonesome way, he added: 'Ah, poor creature! On one of these warm days let us put him secretly among the grasses.'

"Nothing particularly different was not to be observable in all about him that day through. But the single blossom of untimely cherry, the dream of long journey he had, and the notes of matsu mushi, all these make me sad even now, as if there had existed some significance about them.

"At supper he felt sudden pain in the breast. He stopt eating; went away to his library; I followed him. For some minutes with his hands upon the breast he walked about the room. He wanted to lie on bed. With his hands on breast, he kept very calm in bed. But, in a few minutes after, he was no more the man of this side of the world. As if feeling no pain at all, he had a little smile about his mouth."

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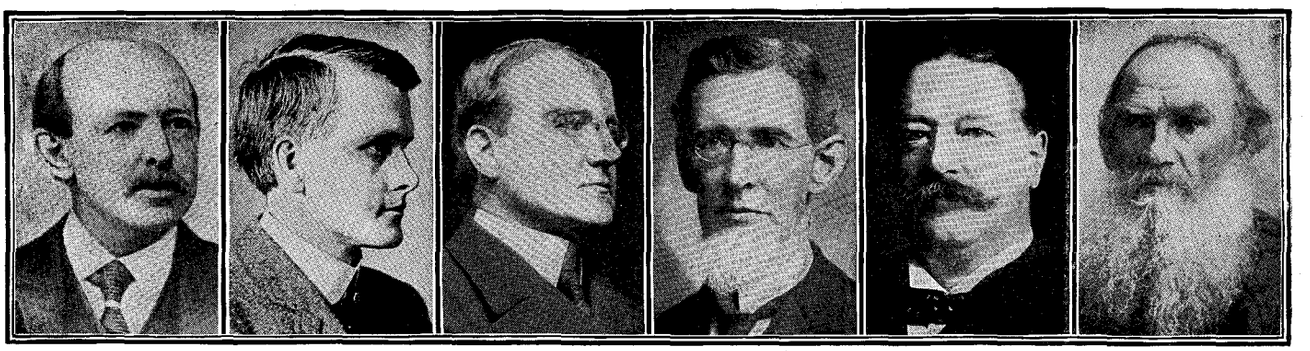

HORATIO ALGER, JR. JOHN BENNETT. FINLEY PETER DUNNE. CHARLES MORRIS. WILLIAM H. TAFT. COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Alger, Horatio, Jr. The Young Musician. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.25.

Bain, John, Jr. Cigarettes in Fact and Fancy. With the Collaboration of Carl Werner. 16mo, pp. 190. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. 75 cents.

Bennett, John. The Treasure of Peyre Gaillard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Burgess, Gelett, S.B. Are You a Bromide? or, The Sulphitic Theory. Expounded and exemplified according to the most recent researches into the psychology of boredom. Including many well-known Bromidioms now in use. With decorations by the author. 12mo, pp. 63. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents.

Crissey, Forrest. The Making of an American School-Teacher. 12mo, pp. 75. Chicago: C. M. Barnes Co. 50 cents.

Dunne, Finley Peter. Dissertations by Mr. Dooley. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Harper & Bros.

Ellis, Clara Spalding. What's Next? or, Shall a Man Live Again? 12mo, pp. 288. Boston: R. G. Badger.

Flagg, James Montgomery. Why They Married. Text and illustrations by James Montgomery Flagg. 16mo, pp. 107. New York: Life Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Faversham, Julie Opp. The Squaw Man. Adapted from the play by Edward Milton Royle. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

The practise of novelizing plays can not be said to be absolutely new. It was something like this that Charles and Mary Lamb did for the plays of Shakespeare. When a play strikes a popular note, there is a certain public ready made for the writer who can successfully put it into novel form. Among these plays is "The Squaw Man," with William Faversham in the title-rôle. It is a lively drama, teeming with incident and not devoid of romantic touches, and it has lent itself gracefully to narrative form. The story is here told with spirit, and the narrative is full of variety and interest. The illustrations consist of photographs of scenes from the play.

Geddes, J., Jr. La Chanson de Roland. A modern French translation of Theodor Mueller's text of the Oxford manuscript. With introduction, bibliography, notes, and index. Map, illustrations, and manuscript readings. 12mo, pp. clx–316. New York: The Macmillan Co. 90 cents net.

George, Henry, Jr. The Romance of John Bainbridge. 12mo, pp. 468. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

This is a wholesome novel of the life of to-day. It is, we believe, the author's first long work of fiction; altho there is nothing in the style to indicate this fact. The theme is one that must have been peculiarly congenial to Mr. George, for it is evident that the political ideals which John Bainbridge so earnestly strives to realize are those held by the author himself. Bainbridge is a young lawyer who has struck out for himself in the West and made a reputation by his fearless advocacy of right conduct and his opposition to corrupt influence in public affairs. He soon finds that the arena he has chosen is not commensurate with his ideals, and returns to New York. There is a fine picture of the young man, whose only asset is a head full of brains backed by moral principles, facing the metropolis and resolved to do battle against intrenched corruption. Very delicately conceived and well told is the love-story which the author has contrived to interweave. The characters are well drawn and there is a vein of humor.

Holmes, Gordon. The Late Tenant. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.50.

This is a novel of the type that delighted readers of a generation or two ago, who insisted upon having their fiction well seasoned with mystery. It is a story in the *genre* which Miss Braddon popularized and which, whatever may be said by the realists, has never entirely lost favor. From beginning to end "The Late Tenant" depends for its interest upon the sense of mystery. The hero of the tale is a sturdy young Englishman with a taste for adventure, who has explored the wilds of Wyoming and other parts of the great West, and has returned to the fogs of London to describe for the magazines the splendors that he has seen.

The apartments that he lights upon have had a tragic history. He hardly takes possession before the weird business begins. Just as he is about to retire he has a sudden perception of the scent of violets coming, as it were, from some invisible presence in the room. He is certain that the perfume could not have been in the room when he first entered it, and with this realization comes a feeling of intolerable fear. This incident, told with a wealth of uncanny detail that is suggestive of Poe, is but the prolog to a long series of mysterious happenings that keep up the reader's interest until the last chapter.

Hurlbut, Jesse Lyman, D.D. The Superintendent's Helper for 1907. 24mo, pp. 157. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents net.

Hyamson, Albert M. The Jewish Literary Annual. 12mo, pp. 168. London: George Routledge & Sons. One shilling net.

Hyslop, James H., Ph.D., LL.D. Borderland of Psychical Research. 12mo, pp. viii–425. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

The present work is not a sequel to Professor Hyslop's "Science and a Future Life" and "Enigmas of Psychical Research," but rather leads up to them, as he announces in his preface, and is designed to aid the reader in a more thorough understanding of the principles set forth in those works. The volume is not intended for the scientific student of psychology, but for the laymen who would understand the difficulties that attend the conversion of the educated world to the more recondite problems of psychic research. Normal and abnormal psychology are discust in the book, and the problems bearing upon each are studied in the light of the latest knowledge that is available in this branch of science. The author distinctly states that he is not trying to make any new contribution to science, and that there is nothing of a sensational nature in the work to which he has devoted so much of his time.

Ingersoll, Ernest. Eight Secrets. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

This is the life-story of an ingenious American boy who works out his destiny despite all sorts of difficulties and dangers and who is helped in his struggle by a wideawake girl. Both live in a simple Pennsylvanian village and both are endowed with unusual inventive talent, which enables them to do things of a rather extraordinary nature. Archie Duncan is a natural-born genius.

There is an interesting chapter describing life in the coal-mines of Pennsylvania, whither the hero of the novel has been lured by his love for adventure and his desire to see works of engineering on a large scale. Here his taste for the novel and wonderful has ample scope. The glow from the mines at night make one think of the entrance of Dante's Inferno. The story is full of varied incidents. It will instruct as well as amuse young readers, for whom it is intended.

Leonard, W. E. Sonnets and Poems. 12mo, pp. 67. Boston: Stanhope Press. $1.

MacGrath, Harold. Half a Rogue. With illustrations by Harrison Fisher. 12mo, pp. 449. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

"Half a Rogue" is a story of present-day life with its setting partly in New York and partly in an imaginary rural town which takes its character and ideals from the metropolis. The principal character is a young writer who gains a reputation as a dramatist and becomes one of the celebrities of the great city. Success has come to Warrington only after a hard struggle, and he has come out of the conflict not entirely unscathed. Tho admired and envied, he is far from being happy, and realizes the truth of how lonely it is possible to be in a crowded city.

There is very little plot in the story, tho much diversity of incident marks the

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rather lively narrative. Upon the whole it is a good machine-made novel of a type of which there is likely to be no lack for some time to come. Mr. MacGrath's book, however, is free from all offensiveness. The principal characters are healthy normal people.

Marabel, William. The Rise of Man. 12mo, pp. 562. San Francisco: The Star Press. $1.50.

Meyer, Henry H., A.M., B.D. The Lesson Handbook, 1907. American Standard Version, with maps. 24mo, pp. 167. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents net.

Moore, George. Memoirs of My Dead Life. 12mo, pp. xlvi–310. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

George Moore somewhere says that a book has value in proportion to the amount of himself that the writer puts into it. Judged by this test, "Memoirs of My Dead Life" is by far the best book that the brilliant Irish novelist has yet given us. It probably contains more of himself than is to be found in the sum of his other works, which would be equivalent to saying that it surpasses them in interest.

Mr. Moore's present volume is a collection of stories and reminiscences in which whole tracts of his artistic life are laid bare before the gaze of the reader. So frank and open, in fact, were these avowals that the American publishers, while anxious to lay so rare a literary treat before their readers, deemed it necessary to omit certain portions. The author agreed to this "vivisection" of his book, as he called it, but made the stipulation that a preface should be published wherein he should be at liberty to express his opinion of the "Bowdlerizing" process in general.

Thus the "Memoirs of My Dead Life" are introduced by an "Apologia pro Scriptis Meis" forty-six pages long and consisting of some of the best prose that Moore has ever penned. For once the reader feels something like gratitude toward the expurgators, since without their interference we should have been deprived of this delightful apologia. No doubt many will think the censor has been exceedingly lenient.

The frankly pagan ideals of this writer frequently clash with the conventional ideas of morality, and in "The Lovers of Orelay," on which the knife was used rather freely, there are passages that may make the judicious grieve. Actual grossness, however, is not to be found anywhere in the book.

Morris, Charles. Heroes of the Army in America, and Heroes of Progress in America. Illustrated. Two volumes. 12mo, pp. 336 and 344. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Each $1.25 net.

Murphy, John J. The Wisdom of Benjamin Franklin. Sq. 16mo, pp. xvii–202. New York: Brentano.

Pidgin, Charles Felton. The Hidden Man. 12mo, pp. 215. Boston: Mayhew Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Porter, Rev. G. H., M.A., S.T.D. Religion, Christ, the Church. 16mo, pp. 44. Toronto: William Briggs.

Porter, Thomas F. City Songs and Country Carols. Frontispiece portrait. 12mo, pp. 222. Boston: R. G. Badger.

Pratt, Agnes Louise. Aunt Sarah: A Mother of New England. 12mo, pp. 313. Boston: R. G. Badger.

Rappaport, Philip. Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status of Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State. 12mo, pp. 234. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr Co.

Ray, Frederick A. Maid of the Mohawk. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 340. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co. $1.50.

Riley, Alice C. D. The Wishbone Boat. Illustrated by C. J. Bridgman. 12mo, pp. 205. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. 75 cents.

Robert, Joseph T. Primer of Parliamentary Law. 16mo, pp. 264. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Ruskin, John. The King of the Golden River. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 83. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co.

Schneder, Anna Margaret. O Mura San. With a Glimpse of the Country in Which She Lived. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 107. Philadelphia: Board of Foreign Missions.

Shakespeare, William. As You Like It. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Sharpe, Estelle Avery. Rubaiyat of John Rockefeller. Sm. 12mo, pp. 18. Fremont, Ohio: A. Doremus. 50 cents.

Shearer, J. B., D.D., LL.D. The Sermon on the Mount. 12mo, pp. 146. Richmond, Va.: Presbyterian Committee of Publication. 60 cents net.

Sisson, Elizabeth. Dorothy (A Tale of Two Lands). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

Snaith, J. C. Patricia at the Inn. Illustrated by H. B. Matthews. 12mo, pp. viii-256. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Stone, Christopher. Sea Songs and Ballads. 12mo, pp. xxiv-212. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

Taft, William Howard. Four Aspects of Civic Duty. 12mo, pp. 111. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Taylor, Walter H. General Lee: His Campaigns in Virginia. With personal reminiscences. Norfolk: Nusbaum Book and News Co.

The affection in which General Lee is held in the South has found expression in innumerable memoirs, studies, and poems. But recently his letters, edited by his son, Captain Lee, were published and went into several editions Forty years have elapsed since the events that enshrined Lee in the hearts of half the nation, but they count for nothing. The memory of the hero of the "Lost Cause" is fresh and green in Southern hearts. Meanwhile the North is doing honor to a noble and chivalrous enemy.

The present writer has undertaken his task in a spirit of fairness and without a trace of bitterness. He has not attempted to give a critical account of the engagements in which Lee's army took part, such as would be demanded by the military student, but has endeavored to present the salient features, to give a comprehensive statement of the troops engaged and the results achieved, in order to enable the reader to attain a clear and definite idea of each of the great battles of the war.

Thompson, Adele E. Polly of the Pines: A Patriot Girl of the Carolinas. Illustrated by Henry Roth. 12mo, pp. 313. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Tolstoy, Leo. Tolstoy on Shakespeare. Translated by V. Tchertkoff and I. F. M. Followed by "Shakespeare's Attitude to the Working Classes," by Ernest Crosby, and a letter from G. Bernard Shaw. 16mo, pp. 169. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents net.

Tolstoy is undoubtedly the most considerable living figure in literature. A new work of his always attracts universal attention. About a year ago there appeared a work which he himself regarded as his last. Its title was "Last Words." He intended it to be his final testament to mankind. His health had undergone a grave crisis and it was thought that the cycle of his literary labors was closed.

Tolstoy's views of Shakespeare are of a surprizing and sensational character. They have caused a distinct stir in the literary world. The severity of his criticisms recalls that of Voltaire. It is at variance with the views of all former critics. Tolstoy asserts that the immense renown which has been accorded to Shakespeare is not warranted by an impartial and critical perusal of his works. We are told that the man whom we have come to regard as the highest representative of human intelligence is after all only a second-class writer. This opinion has been reached after a careful analysis of the plays and a painstaking study of Shakespearian criticism.

Weaver, J. M., D.D., and **Harris,** Theodore. The Preacher's and a Banker's Views on Important Subjects. Introduction by T. T. Eaton, D.D., LL.D. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 287. Louisville, Ky.: Baptist Book Concern.

White, Stewart Edward, and **Adams,** Samuel Hopkins. The Mystery. Illustrated by Will Crawford. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

This is a species of glorified "Jack Harkaway" novel adapted to grown-up minds. Its pages from beginning to end are packed with all sorts of adventures and mysteries that by no possibility ever could have happened on sea or land. A formidable-looking pirate sitting upon a chest of treasure is printed upon the outside cover of the book and conveys a very accurate idea of the volume's lively contents. The plot turns upon the wonderful and mysterious happenings that occurred on a volcanic island in the Pacific and upon equally strange and uncanny encounters on the high seas. A long series of happenings follow. More astonishing are they than any that ever occurred to the imagination of Stevenson or Marryat.

The story is well told in a lively style and the charactes are strongly portrayed. Perhaps there is in the dialog a dash too much of smartness. The crediblity of the reader is at times overstrained. But the novel has real merit and is a notable contribution to the "thrillers" of the sea.

Woodhull, John F., Ph.D. Simple Experiments in Physics. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 142. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 65 cents.

Young, Felson. Christopher Columbus and the New World of His Discovery. With a note on the navigation of Columbus's first voyage, by the Earl of Dunraven, K.P. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xxi–323–399. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $6.50 net.

Probably as long as human records shall endure, the imagination of the historian will be haunted by the achievement of Columbus. The lonely originality of that achievement, eclipsing the wildest dreams of romances, possesses for the student a charm and inspiration that neither age nor custom can pale. John Fiske came under its spell and was able to impart some of its sorcery to the pages which introduce his story of the discovery of the New World.

The present writer brings home to readers many of its new and striking aspects. He has brought to his task patient study, has delved deeply into the great mine of Columbian literature, and lifted to the surface many facts which will be new to the general reader. The richest vein of all is the "Raccolta Columbiana," a work of more than thirty folio volumes. This has been largely drawn upon, as have the elaborate works of Las Casas, Ferdinand Columbus, Herrera, Oviedo, Bernaldez, and a host of others. American authors have not been disregarded, their works upon the subject being, in the author's opinion, far from negligible.

The central object of Mr. Young's work is to reveal to the reader what he conceives to be the personality of Columbus. He has tried to discover, from a reverent examination of monographs, histories, essays, memoirs, and controversies, what Columbus did and what he *was*. In order that his portrait might not lack reality, he has endeavored to bring out even his hero's defects.

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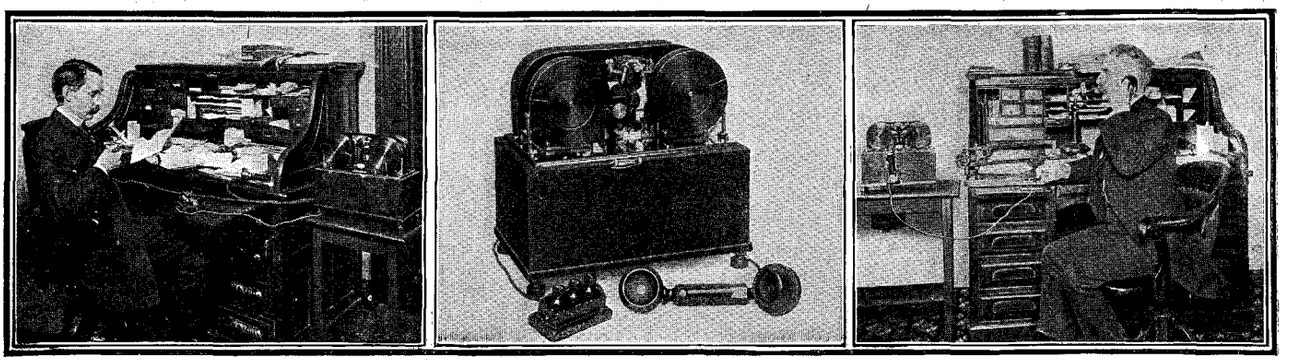

DICTATING TO THE TELEGRAPHONE | THE TELEGRAPHONE | RECORDING A PHONE MESSAGE

POULSEN'S TELEGRAPHONE: A SCIENTIFIC MARVEL

IN the history of experimentation there is hardly anything more romantically interesting than the efforts of the early alchemists to transmute the baser metals into gold. It was the later fashion to scoff at these men, and alchemy became a derision; but the alchemists were earnest investigators and, tho they failed of their main purpose, their exhaustive labors led to valuable discoveries in other directions, and opened useful avenues into the realms of scientific mystery. They have gone with the astrologers into the limbo of pseudoscience; but the laboratories and observatories of the world are filled with their legitimate successors who continue no less eagerly the fascinating study how to master the secrets of Nature. Men have not yet abandoned the hope of succeeding where the alchemists failed in the creation of precious metals and carbons.

But should a precise method of transmuting copper into gold be discovered, the result would not after all be so wonderful as the already accomplished fact of transmuting the vibrations of the human voice into a fixt and imperishable cryptograph of steel —and the discovery could hardly be more valuable.

Few people who hear or read of Poulsen's discovery, demonstatred by the *Telegraphone*, realize how marvelously uncanny the acting principle is. We are so familiar nowadays with the "talking-machine," the mechanical process of which we can easily understand, that the majority who hear about the *Telegraphone* assume as a matter of course that it is merely another form of phonograph, mechanically operative like the others. Nothing could possibly be further from the fact. The more familiar you become with the *Telegraphone* the more mystifying its performance will be to you. You can hardly believe what your senses attest, it seems so like witchcraft.

Just consider for a moment what is done, and then try to figure out for yourself how it *can* be done. There is a very fine steel wire running from one spool to another and passing between a set of electromagnets that scarcely touch it. You talk into the mouthpiece of the instrument. Your voice produces etheric vibrations which the transmitter passes on to the electromagnets, which they in turn communicate to the steel wire passing between them. Here is the mysterious thing. The magnets do not scratch or indent the wire. They make no visible or tangible imprint of any kind. After the wire has passed them it appears precisely as it did before, the same brightly shining fine thread, small enough to pass through the eye of a needle—and yet it now bears a perfect and permanent record of all that was spoken into the transmitter. Reverse the machine, then let the wire again pass the magnets while you hold the receiver to your ear, and you hear what was said exactly as if a human voice were speaking and with a perfection of tone, emphasis, and inflection possible with no other instrument in the phonographic class.

How is it done? Electricians will tell you in their scientific way that the magnetized wire reacts on the magnets, causing them to reproduce the electromagnetic vibrations which in turn reproduce the original sound-waves that you hear as speech or music, as the case may be. But this explanation does not lessen the wonder. It merely states the objective facts. The mystery of a thin, almost invisible wire being able to record and repeat—ten minutes or ten years afterward —all the inflections, cadences, and exact tonal quality of human speech, bird-song, instrumental music, or other sound is as great after the explanation as before it.

This inexplicable underlying principle is what makes the *Telegraphone* such a wonderful instrument. But the fact that it can do these things makes it as valuable as it is wonderful. Because it can operate in the way it does it can be connected with a telephone and will then record, for subsequent use if desired, everything that is said over the 'phone by you and by the person with whom you are talking. In this way contracts and agreements can be made that will have all the authenticity of a written document. You can realize what that means in the commercial world, what an influence it will have in business transactions, and from that you can get an idea of the demand there is for the *Telegraphone*. It will be in as extensive use as the telephone, for every one who has a practical need for the telephone will not be able to get along without the *Telegraphone*, so much depends on the accurate understanding of a telephone communication.

Not only does the *Telegraphone* make a record of telephone conversations, but, if left with the automatic switch turned on, it takes messages even in the absence of the person to whom they are sent. As soon as "Central" makes the connection, the *Telegraphone* automatically starts and records every word that is said to it, and when the subscriber returns, it both informs him that messages have come during his absence and repeats them to him by simple automatic means.

Examples of the value of the *Telegraphone* in this one of its many functions will instantly occur to the reader. It is "convenient" at times for some one to entirely forget a telephone order or to claim that a smaller quantity was ordered or at a lesser price. The *Telegraphone* will make mistakes impossible.

Another use of the disk type of *Telegraphone* is correspondence through the new and comprehensive medium of "talking letters." For letter-writing and secret correspondence with the *Telegraphone*, thin steel disks are used. Records are made on the disks by the action of a magnetic needle which travels from the outer edge to the center of the disk in ever-decreasing circles.

From two to ten minutes' dictation can be made on one of these steel plates, which vary from five to twelve inches in diameter. The beauty of this device is that it will make correspondence easy. People who are unable to write can nevertheless correspond with one another by the *Telegraphone*, and having their voices recorded on the disk, pen, ink, and paper are not necessary, nor is there any need for a stenographer. Even the blind can write to one another. There is no mark, scratch, or indention on the disk to show that it is a letter, and the amount of rough handling these little "steel letters" will stand without effect on the record is astonishing.

If the records get rusty in going through the mails, they can be polished; if bent or twisted, a hammer will knock them into shape again. Nothing has any effect upon the record on the disks except the magnets.

When the disk letter reaches its destination the recipient places it in his *Telegra-*

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hone, puts the receiver to his ear, and immediately hears the voice of his correspondent, even tho the latter may be thousands of miles away. The disk talks off its message so clearly and distinctly and with so perfect a reproduction of the speaker's voice that it can be easily recognized, with all its little characteristics of tone and pitch. A child can correspond with a parent, altho it does not know a single letter of the alphabet.

These "talking letters" can be reproduced as often as necessary or filed away for reference. One record has been reproduced over forty thousand times and is still so perfect that it can not be distinguished from a recent one. When there is no further need for it, the record can be demagnetized or "wiped out," and an answer sent upon the same disk.

It is as a substitute for the talking-*machine*, however, that the *Telegraphone* will possibly appeal most strongly to the popular imagination, as the *perfect* instrument for receiving and repeating the human voice in speech or song, or other sounds.

The talking-*machine* records sound by the action of a steel point upon some yielding substance like wax, and reproduces it by practically reversing the operation. All the implements and both operations are mechanical. The *making* of the record itself is accompanied by a necessary but disagreeably mechanical noise—that dominating drone—that "b-r-r-r-r" that is never in the human voice, and always in its mechanical imitations. One hears metallic sounds from a brazen throat—uncanny and inhuman. The brittle cylinder drops on the floor, breaks—and the neighbors rejoice!

The *Telegraphone*, being an electromagnetic *instrument*, records the human voice upon imperishable steel through the intangible but potent force of electromagnetism. No foreign or mechanical noise is heard or is possible, because none is made or received. Whatever natural sounds are received are faithfully given back. The prattle of a child, the heart-breaking sob, the sonorous sermon, the tragedy, pathos, or humor of the actor, the soul of the singer, the faintest sigh, the peculiarly *pleading* quality of stringed instruments — these sounds are all duplicated, and nothing but these sounds *is* duplicated. There is quality, tone, color, and individuality in the *Telegraphone* voice simply because each or all are in the human voice.

The comparison between the talking-machine and the *Telegraphone*, from the technical standpoint, is thus made by an eminent authority on applied electricity, Mr. William J. Hammer, in his recently published Smithsonian Institute Report:

"In Edison's phonograph and its modifications, such as the graphaphone, gramophone, etc., a stylus is always employed to cut the surface of the wax, metal, or other yielding substance. The stylus resting upon such a surface, and being attached as it is to the vibrating diaphragm of the phonograph transmitter, is affected by the dampening effects of the needle or its inertia, and the higher harmonics are more or less destroyed, and there are also false sounds produced, due to the molecular disturbances in the needle and diaphragm itself. Altho Mr. Edison has recently made remarkable improvements in the perfection of recording and reproducing by means of his phonograph over his earlier forms, there are difficulties which it has heretofore been impossible to overcome In Poulsen's *Telegraphone*, however, the tiny magnet being lightly in contact with the steel wire, the lines of force are silently stored up, and without being affected by external influences. I found the instrument would record and reproduce the most delicate sounds, even breathing and very low whispering, and certain words which those who have had experience in working with a phonograph know have always been very difficult to record and reproduce perfectly. All have been taken care of most perfectly in the *Telegraphone*."

The fidelity with which the *Telegraphone* duplicates the human voice has prompted the most enthusiastic comment from every auditor, scientist or layman. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the Bell Telephone, after examining the *Telegraphone* and hearing its voice duplication, wrote to Poulsen, its inventor: "I do not know of anything in the work of recent years more worthy of being preserved to the readers of the Smithsonian Report."

The multiplicity of business and domestic uses of the *Telegraphone* has commended itself strongly to investors, who are familiar with the very large profits that have accrued to the original subscribers to the stock of the telegraph, telephone, or phonograph. The American Telegraphone Company is enlarging its manufacturing facilities at Wheeling, W. Va., and has issued a limited amount of its stock for this purpose. Any reader may secure the complete history of this wonderful invention, an engrossing story in itself, and also learn the terms under which limited subscription to the stock still remaining for allotment is being made, by writing for booklet 678 to the Sterling Debenture Corporation, 56 Wall Street, New York.

The voice duplication of the *Telegraphone* is not only exactly true to nature when the singer or speaker is in the same room with the instrument, but the most difficult, varied, and soulful music may be telephoned from a distance. Prof. E. M. Bowman, late professor of music at Vassar College, bears the following testimony to this new and remarkable achievement:

"Among the special tests to which I put the *Telegraphone* at my first inspection of the instrument, I called up my daughter, Bessie May Bowman, somewhat known in the musical world, and requested her to sing a song into an ordinary telephone-receiver in my home in Brooklyn. Her song in Brooklyn was recorded on a *Telegraphone* in your office in Wall Street, New York, with entire success. We caused the song to be severa times repeated, and, as I listened to each repetition, the effect was so thoroughly identical with original performance that it was well-nigh impossible to realize that it was not being wrought by the living voice. , It is fair to say that in this record the volume of the tone was somewhat diminished, but it is of far more importance to observe that the quality and individuality of tone and style were reproduced with a vividness that was startling. Moreover, the reproduction was not accompanied by the scratchiness which mars the records of other machines. To reflect that the song of this singer had been recorded by the shifting molecules of a tiny wire, of the size a healthy spider would choose for the weaving of a fly trap, and that it has been reproduced from the same source with life-like effect was a wonderful experience. It was the Renaissance of Miracles; it was the Aladdin outdone."

The diminished volume of tone to which Professor Bowman refers is now increased by an amplifying attachment to the full tone of the singer, without any impairment of tone color or quality.

The *Telegraphone* has a variety of business and domestic functions beyond those outlined here. Teaching foreign languages *properly*, with the natural accent and emphasis, is one of these functions, and train-dispatching and *recording* telegraphic signs and signals are others.

The Poulsen *Telegraphone* ranks with radium and wireless telegraphy as the most wonderful scientific achievement of the twentieth century.

New System of Wireless Telegraphy. The remarkable invention whereby wireless telegrams are to be confined to the stations, and not communicable to neighboring receivers. Condensed from an article by H. C. Nielson, in the January's number of "*The World's Work*," London.

When the Italian, Marconi, announced that he had discovered the means of telegraphing across really considerable distances without any conductive appliances (wires, cables) between telegraph stations, many shook their wise heads and thought that human credulity was being tested to its limit. Yet the astounding discovery of comparative yesterday has been developed into the commercial marconigraph of to-day.

The Dane, Poulsen, has gone a step further into the realms of the mysterious and the supposedly impossible. Not satisfied with discovering a new and wonderful principle in the localizing of electro-magnetic impressions on steel, as expressed in his telegraphone (described elsewhere in this number), Mr. Poulsen has invented a new system of wireless telegraphy, a radical improvement on the Marconi system.

The principle perfected by Poulsen is founded on the utilization of continuous exhaustless electrical oscillations. He produces for the first time a continuous succession of absolutely uniform ether waves, corresponding to the notes on violin strings, and with a frequency amounting to two million oscillations a second. These ether waves (the message or telegram) will only enter a receiver that is attuned to their transmitter, which has prompted the phrase "tuned lightning." As they "do not visit strangers on the road" they will not impart their secret until they reach their own destination. So it comes that wireless telegraphy now has all the secret virtues of wire-telegraphy.

The first station to be established was the test-station at Bagsvaerd; the first telegrams were exchanged between the test-station and a provisional one at Jaastrup; the distance between the two is 15 kilometres, and a couple of days after both stations were completed telegraphic communication was effected. The next station was set up at a distance of 45 kilometres from Bagsvaerd; communication was established the very next day that the station was opened. Finally, there was a large experimenting station at Esbjirg (about 300 kilometres from Bagsvaerd), with which telegrams were easily exchanged the very first day the station was in working order. Recently communication has been effected between the newly opened station in Newcastle and both Esbjirg and Bagsvaerd. These may fairly claim to be astoundingly good results when it is considered that we are dealing with an entirely new system of telegraphy.

Valdemar Poulsen is a wonderful man to have, while under forty, both the marvelous telegraphone and "tuned lightning" to his credit.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Amends to Nature.

BY ARTHUR SYMONS.

I have loved colors, and not flowers;
Their motion, not the swallows' wings;
And wasted more than half my hours
Without the comradeship of things.

How is it, now, that I can see,
With love and wonder and delight,
The children of the hedge and tree,
The little lords of day and night?

How is it that I see the roads,
No longer with usurping eyes,
A twilight meeting-place for toads,
A midday mart for butterflies?

I feel, in every midge that hums,
Life, fugitive and infinite,
And suddenly the world becomes
A part of me and I of it.

—*From* "The Fool of the World, and Other Poems" (John Lane Company).

Old Anchor Chantey.

BY HERBERT FRENCH.

FIRST VOICE. With a long heavy heave, my very famous men. . . . .
(CHORUS. *Bring home! heave and rally!*)
SECOND VOICE. And why do you, lad, look so pale?
Is it for love or lack of ale?
FIRST VOICE. All hands bear a hand that have a hand to len'—
And there never was a better haul than you gave then. . . . .
(CHORUS. *Bring home!*)

FIRST VOICE. Heave hearty, my very famous men. . . .
(*Bring home! heave and rally!*)
SECOND VOICE. Curl and scud, rack and squall—sea-clouds you shall know them all. . . .
FIRST VOICE. For we're bound for Valparaiso and round the Horn again
From Mont Desolado to the parish of Big Ben! . . .
(*Bring home!*)

FIRST VOICE. Heave hearty, my very famous men. . . .
(*Bring home! heave and rally!*)

A BRAINY CHILD

Wise Mother Proves the Value of Grape-Nuts in Rearing Children.

There is no surer test of real knowledge than the personal test; observation with our own eyes and other senses.

"Having been raised to believe that one could not exist without meat, hot biscuit and coffee for breakfast, I was skeptical at first about the value of Grape-Nuts.

"But our little girl as well as myself had indigestion all the time and I could not understand why.

"About five years ago, attracted by the advertisements concerning Grape-Nuts, I decided to try some to see whether it would afford nourishment like meat, etc. I was worried about our little girl.

"In a short time after changing from heavy food at breakfast and supper to Grape-Nuts, she had no more headache, put on flesh, and now, after five years of this way of living, at the age of ten she is 4 feet high, weighs 81 lbs., is in the 5th grade and in every way is a fine brainy child.

"Our boy 5 years old, has been raised on Grape-Nuts, eats it for two meals each day, is very large for his age and fine looking." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Annual Special Sale Ostermoor Mattress

Superfine French Edge Mattresses, *extra thickness, extra weight, exceptional softness*, weighing sixty pounds, finest grade of covering, all full size, 4 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 4 inches long, in one or two parts as desired.

These mattresses are in every way as great, if not greater bargains than the Special Mattresses we sold last year at the same price. If you were fortunate enough to secure one, you will fully appreciate the present sale.

The mattresses are all full double-bed size, 4 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet 4 inches long, in one or two parts, with round corners, five-inch inseamed borders, and French Rolled Edges, exactly like illustration.

The filling is especially selected Ostermoor sheets, all hand-laid, and closed within ticking entirely by hand sewing. Mattresses weigh 60 lbs. each, 15 lbs. more than regular, and are the very softest we can make and much more luxuriously comfortable than regular.

The coverings are of extra fine quality, beautiful Mercerized French Twills—pink, blue or yellow, both plain and figured, or high grade, dust-proof Satin Finish Ticking, striped in linen effect; also the good old-fashioned blue and white stripe Herring-bone Ticking.

Mattresses are built in the daintiest possible manner by our most expert specialists. They represent, in the very highest degree, the celebrated OSTERMOOR merit of excellence and are a rare bargain both in price and quality.

Price, $18.50 Each

We pay Transportation Charges anywhere in the United States.
Offered only While they last; first come, first served. The supply is limited.
Terms of sale: Cash in advance; none sent C. O. D.

Order direct of us or through your Ostermoor dealer

Note:—Ostermoor Mattresses, regular stock, same size, two parts, cost $15.50 each. They have four-inch border, weigh 45 lbs., and are covered with A. C. A. Ticking. These French Mattresses cost $30.00 each, finish fully two inches thicker, weigh 15 lbs. more, have round corners—soft Rolled Edges—close diamond tufts—and beautiful high-grade fine quality coverings, and are much softer and far more resilient. Even if you do not wish a mattress now you should know all about the "Ostermoor" and its superiority to hair in health, comfort and economy. Send your name on a postal for our free descriptive book, "The Test of Time," a veritable work of art, 144 pages in two colors, profusely illustrated; it's well worth while.

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Model 25, the leader of the Rambler line for 1907, stands without a superior in comfort, convenience and positive dependability.

The mechanical equipment contains every feature that affords satisfaction to owner and operator, either for city service or long continuous tours under most severe conditions.

See it and be convinced, or, if inconvenient to visit our nearest representative, write for our new catalog describing this and three other models all equally good in their respective classes.

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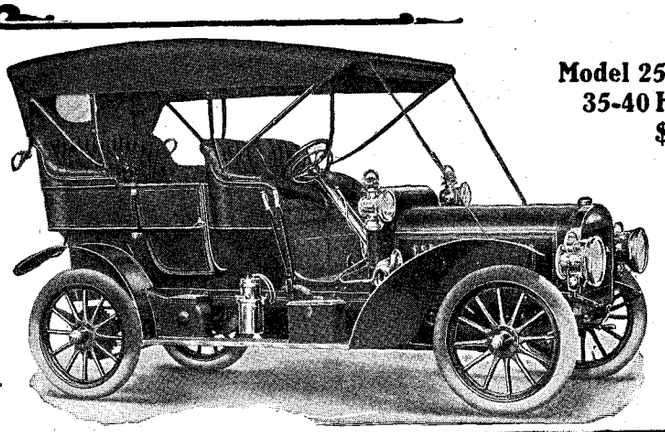

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35-40 H. P.
$2,500

A Motor-Car Free

Wouldn't you like to get a motor-car for nothing—or, at the most, the cost of but little effort?

A Maxwell-Briscoe motor-car is offered as the first prize of a contest in **MoToR,** the National Magazine of Motoring.

A little more than a year ago **MoToR** held a similar contest for a $3,000 motor-car and several hundred other prizes—total cash value $5,000.

This year we are going to give away six Maxwell-Briscoe motor-cars in a series of puzzle contests. These cars are of too well-known quality to need description.

You will thus have six opportunities to win a motor-car free. All the contests are open to every one, subscribers and non-subscribers for **MoToR** alike. In order to get started to compete for these prizes and to get full information about the *contest* now running

Buy* MoToR *To-day of your news-dealer

Or, better, send us $1 for a 6 months trial subscription (regular price $3 a year) to **MoToR,** 1789 Broadway, New York City.

SECOND VOICE. Bold through all or scuppers under,
when shall we be back, I wonder?

FIRST VOICE. From the green and chancy water
we shall all come back again
To the Lizard and the ladies—but
who can say for when? . . .
(*Bring home!*)

FIRST VOICE. Heave and she's a-trip, my very famous men. . . .
(*Bring home! heave and rally!*)

SECOND VOICE. When your fair lass says farewell to you a fair wind I will sell to you. . . .

FIRST VOICE. You may sell your soul's salvation,
but I'll bet you two-pound-ten
She's a-tripping on the ribs of the devil in his den. . . .
(*Bring home!*)

FIRST VOICE. Heave and she's a-peak, my very famous men. . . .
(*Bring home! heave and rally!*)

SECOND VOICE. You shall tread, for one cruzado, Fiddler's Green in El Dorado. . . .

FIRST VOICE. Why, I've seen less lucky fellows pay
for liquor with doubloons
And for 'baccy with ozellas, gold mohurs, and ducatoons! . . .
(*Bring home!*)

FIRST VOICE. Heave and a-weigh, my very famous men. . . .
(*Bring home! heave and rally!*)

SECOND VOICE. And drop her next in heat or cold, the flukes of England they shall hold! . . .

FIRST VOICE. Ring and shank, stock and fluke, she's coming into ken—
Give a long and heavy heave, she's a-coming into ken. . . .
(*Bring home!*)

FIRST VOICE. Heave and in sight, my very famous men. . . .
(*Bring home! heave and rally!*)

SECOND VOICE. With her shells and tangle dripping she's a beauty we are shipping. . . .

FIRST VOICE. And she likes a bed in harbor like a decent citizen,
But her fancy for a hammock on the deep sea comes again. . . .
(*Bring home!*)

FIRST VOICE. Heave and she's a-wash, my very famous men. . . .
(*Bring home! heave and rally!*)

SECOND VOICE. O never stop to write the news that we are off upon a cruise. . . .

FIRST VOICE. For the Gulf of Californy's got a roller now and then
But it's better to be sailing than a-sucking of a pen. . . .
(*Bring home!*)

—*From The Spectator* (London).

MOTOR MISCELLANY.

Glassless Automobile Goggles.—A new form of protector for the eyes of motorists, in which minute slits in a sheet of metal are used as a substitute for glass, is described in the "Applied Science" department of *La Nature* (Paris, December 15). Says that paper:

The "steno" lunette is composed of a metal shell with slits, a horizontal one through which the eye can look from right to left, and a vertical one permitting vision from above downward at will. The distance apart of the vertical slits corresponds to the stereoscopic axis of the human eyes; these slits themselves are invisible to the eye and assure a clear and distinct image. The goggles are unbreakable and avoid the inconvenient deposits of mud, dust, and moisture that interfere with the use of glasses. The air between the shell and the eye tends to escape as

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it becomes warm and so prevents the entrance of the outside air. In some cases a slight halo is observed on the edges of the image; this trouble is remedied by touching the inner edges of the slits with an inked pen."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Federal Licenses for Automobiles.—Once more are the limitations of the doctrine of "States' rights" to be argued out in Congress if the American Automobile Association is successful in advancing its proposition to make the licensing of motor-cars a function of the Federal rather than of the State governments. Already the discussion is started in the daily press. "From the automobilist's point of view," agrees the New York *Tribune*, "such an arrangement is a consummation devoutly to be wished." The adoption of such a law is, however, open to objection, as it points out, continuing thus:

It seems to be pretty generally conceded that licensing of such vehicles by some authority is necessary, and, if so, it is obvious that it should be done by the authority prevailing in the places where the machines are used. It may be all right for one State to charter a corporation to do business in another State, tho there are those who question it. But assuredly it would be absurd for New York to license automobiles to use the highways of California.

Yet a very large and increasing number of automobiles are habitually used in more than a single State, and many of them are frequently run through several States, while it is by no means unknown for one to run across the territory of a dozen States. A man living in New York may often want to drive his machine over into New Jersey, on the one hand, and into Connecticut, on the other, and sometimes into Pennsylvania and up into Massachusetts or Rhode Island. With the constant improvement of roads and of the motor-cars the tendency toward extended touring is increasing, as it is desirable it should. But what is the result? A man must

MAY BE COFFEE

That Causes all the Trouble.

When the house is afire, it's like a body when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," says a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet, I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. I paltered with my appetite and of course yielded to the temptation to drink more. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die.

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely almost all the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone,—my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action that I feared it would stop beating. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me to panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism.

"Two years ago I stopped using the old kind of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee, and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats full, strong and easily. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me. I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, for I haven't used any medicine and none would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. All grocers.

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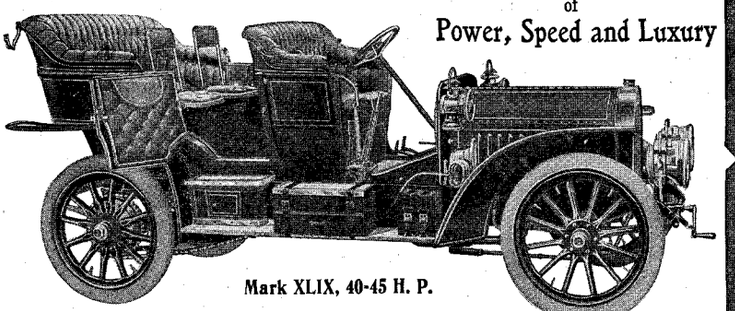
Unrivalled Combination of Power, Speed and Luxury



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Mechanically operated valves all on the same side of the engine.

Crankshaft cut from solid block of special chrome nickel steel.

Storage battery ignition with auxiliary battery for emergencies.

Mechanical oiling with sight feeds to all main bearings.

Sliding gear transmission.

I-beam front axle forged without welding.

Wheel Pivots of chrome nickel steel.

Especially powerful brakes.

Beautifully finished and luxurious in all appointments.

Mark XLIX Standard Touring Model,	**$4500**
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THE recent Glidden Tour, admittedly the most strenuous test of the decade, unmistakably proved the immeasurable superiority of the direct means of cooling, as used on the **Knox Waterless,** over all other systems. The Model "H" **Knox Waterless** has been tested over thousands of miles of rough roads under adverse conditions, and we offer it in the firm belief that its equal at its price does not exist. Let us mail you our 1907 illustrated catalogue; a postal will bring it. The Glidden Tour booklet is also yours for the asking.

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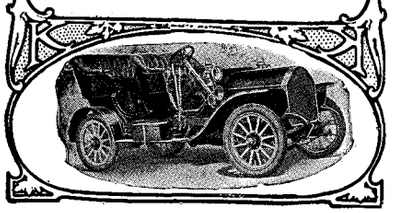

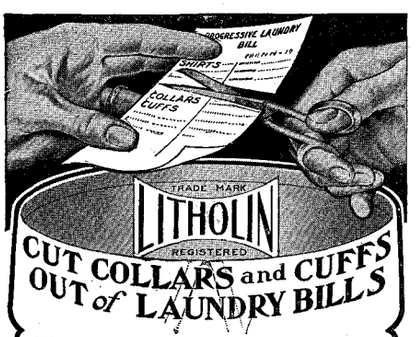

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secure licenses and pay license fees in three or five or more States, and must provide his car with signs bearing a number for each State. Even then there is no telling on what tour he may unexpectedly want or need to cross another boundary and enter another State, in which he has not a license.

All this vexation would, of course, be avoided if a man could get a Federal license, which would be good in any State of the Union, and it may be that some arguments for the constitutionality of such a system can be adduced. Nevertheless, there is much to be said on the other side. From a practical point of view it is obvious that such a Federal system would infringe upon or would supplant the police powers of the individual States so far as their public highways were concerned, and it would necessitate uniformity of speed rules and other highway regulations in all the States, or, rather, Federal rules for all State highways to which there would be practical as well as theoretical objections. It is highly commendable that the American Automobile Association takes so much interest in the regulation of motor vehicles and the restraint of abuses of them, and there certainly should be a corresponding desire to free automobile drivers from needless and annoying requirements. But it is not at all clear that this well-meant proposal could be put into effect.

The Washington *Post* is inclined to treat facetiously what it terms this "startling assault upon the Constitution of the United States." Concluding a long editorial on the matter it remarks:

Now, if Mr. Terry [who represents the A. A. A.] will put the horse before the cart by directing his energies to securing uniform laws among the States, he will be headed in the right direction, however hopeless the prospect before him. If this spokesman of the American Automobile Association had not declared that a national law was to be enacted at once, it might have been thought that the States retained jurisdiction over such questions and still had the "right to impose their own special laws on automobile matters." Evidently the American Automobile Association is in possession of information denied to the ordinary citizen. If this is not the case, the spokesman of the association is laying himself liable to the acquisition of information concerning the Constitution which is not possessed by the average New Yorker.

The Farmer and the Auto.—*The Automobile Magazine* (New York) tells of a trip through rural districts by a party of Detroiters intent upon discovering whether or not the farmers as a class were opposed to the automobile and its alleged encroachments upon rural peace. The result of their inquiries is reassuring:

It was found that practically all the farmers in that vicinity at least have recognized that reckless and dangerous driving on the country road is due to individuals and not to class. One farmer said:

"Nine out of every ten automobilists are gentlemen, and we are glad to have them on the roads around here. They are agitating good roads and will help those of us among the farmers who are trying to build new highways. Of course, chickens and dogs must be kept off the roads. Geese and pigs take care of themselves. They see an automobile coming and immediately turn and dig as fast as they can for the barnyard. A chicken starts a lot of monkey business and gets caught. A dog is smart, but has not learned to judge speed, and is surprized by the rate at which an automobile travels. He thinks he can run out across its path and bark at it as he is used to doing with horses. The next generation of dogs will probably be wiser to the game. A cat makes some fool move, but can dodge like lightning. A cow is stupid, but is big enough to be safe. Our horses are gradually becoming accustomed to automobiles, and I have noticed that in their behavior when meeting automobiles a whole lot

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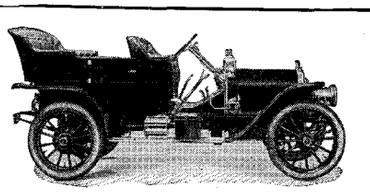


THE question of maintenance is one that interests both experienced autoist and prospective purchaser. In this respect, as in others, the 1907 Wayne leads all competitors. The use of none but the best materials, simplified construction, reinforcement of each part and careful attention to every detail, however minute, gives absolute assurance of immunity from trouble and correspondingly slight expenditure for upkeep. Then there is speed—5 to 50 miles an hour, as desired, through perfect throttle control; ample horse power, and more in reserve; a distinctive style that compels admiration—in brief, *the most of the best ever offered for the money.*

Model "N," 30-35 H. P., 5 Passenger, $2,500. A marvel of simplicity and strength.

Model "R," 50 H. P., 7 Passenger, $3,500. No more luxurious car made.

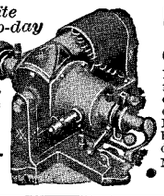
Model "K," 35 H. P., 5 Passenger, $2,500. No grade too great, no road too rough.

Catalog descriptive of entire line, *upon which we are guaranteeing deliveries,* sent upon request.

WAYNE AUTOMOBILE CO., Dept. F, Detroit, Mich.

Wayne

Write to-day



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STARTS AND RUNS Gas Engines without Batteries.

No other machine can do it successfully for lack of original patents owned by us. No twist motion in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries, whatever, for make and break of Jump-spark. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.

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I will write the music and present to Big N. Y. Publishers. I made a fortune writing songs, my experience will aid you. My songs "Blue Bell" and "Way Down In My Heart" achieved world-wide fame. Write to-day for FREE BOOKLET.
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depends on the driver. I think the average farmer is willing to meet the automobilists half-way in the use of the roads."

Bicycles and Automobiles.—Ought we to reason, from the rise and fall of the bicycle craze, to a parallel history for the automobile in this country? This question is discust and decided in the negative by the Cleveland *Leader*, which reasons thus:

The bicycle demanded physical effort and a certain amount of athletic ability. After the novelty wore off, riding on the city streets became unpleasant to many. Absolutely smooth pavements are a rarity, and the bicycle-rider seldom meets with consideration from the drivers of wagons. Runs into the country call for a good deal of physical stamina not to make them unpleasant in their after-effects. More than all this, the rider of the "silent steed" must be clothed in a special manner or endure discomfort, if he rides far or fast. And the bicycle has not shown itself well adapted to more than a limited commercial use.

The automobile has none of these disadvantages. It carries you swiftly wherever you wish to go, without great exertion and in such clothing as you wish to wear, underneath the necessary protection from the dust or mud of the road. For short distances it makes the owner independent of the railroads. It is social, as the bicycle never was, and works in all weather. And the automobile in the field of commercial use has made only the beginning of what it will accomplish. It is no wild imagining to conceive that in a few years a truck drawn by horses will be as much a rarity in the large cities as a horse-car is now. The force of competition is likely to bring about the change, if nothing else will.

The automobile has evidently come to stay. It will be applied more and more to utilitarian purposes as time moves on.

Clubmen as Motor Cops.—Even in other than strictly automobile circles considerable interest is taken in the recent action of certain members of the Automobile Club of America who are reported to have undertaken, as special policemen, to catch automobilists violating the speed laws. Says the Brooklyn *Standard Union:*

As experienced drivers themselves, their judgment of speed should be good and their evidence in court would be taken as correct. Not long ago a policeman was transferred, and a protest was made that the reason was he had refused to be easy with violators of the speed law who had powerful political friends. Mr. Colgate Hoyt and the others associated with him who will wear special shields are not likely to be under the control of any district leader. Their knowledge of automobile affairs, derived from membership in the club, would very likely be of help in putting a stop to the evil of fake numbers, the manufacture of which is said to be a regular industry. It is to be hoped no social difficulties will arise as the result of investing prominent young men with summary official powers. What a theme for the problem novelist when a young clubman clothed with police powers shall see a fair dinner companion of the night before unlawfully hurtling along Riverside Drive at a mile in 1:30. Affronted beauty might even refuse to be mollified if bail for Alphonse or Jean should be put up at the

Only 1900 pounds Franklin Type D

1900 pounds moved by 20 Franklin horse-power:—There's speed and climbing energy.

1900 pounds, every ounce tested, calculated and treated, for fitness and endurance, as scientifically as a lapidary cuts a diamond. There's strength, handiness, safety.

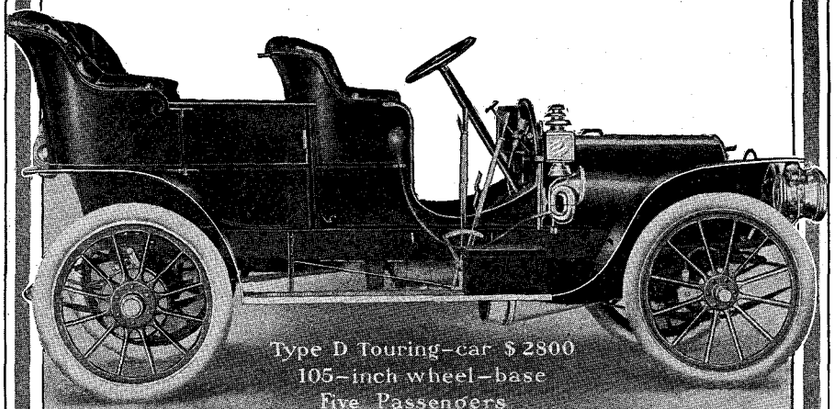
1900 pounds:—There's cutting the usual fuel-cost and tire-cost in half.

1900 pounds; and the Franklin power-saving, passenger-saving jarless frame:—There's comfort and touring mileage positively unknown in any but a Franklin.

You'd better write for the Franklin 1907 catalogue de luxe and learn the reasons beneath, and the results that follow this 1900 pounds.

Shaft-drive Runabout, - - $1800 **4-cylinder Touring-car, $2800**
4-cylinder Light Touring-car, $1850 **6-cylinder Touring-car, $4000**

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
M. A. L. A. M.



Type D Touring-car $2800
105-inch wheel-base
Five Passengers

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ALEXANDER'S CHESTER COUNTY PORK SCRAPPLE | Delicious Wholesome Nutritious

If you have never enjoyed this savory, appetizing food, you have a genuine treat awaiting you. It is distinctly a Chester County product, the result of fifty years' experience and study. Only the choicest meat is used; every ingredient is prepared and cooked with scrupulous cleanliness and sanitary care. The meat is seasoned and combined with the purest Indian Meal and Buckwheat Flour after my own particular process. Every step in the preparation of this toothsome dish receives *my* personal supervision.

We will send a trial order of seven pounds of Scrapple, express prepaid, to any Adams or Southern Express office east of Denver, COLO., for $1.00; to other express offices 7 lbs. for $1.25 prepaid.

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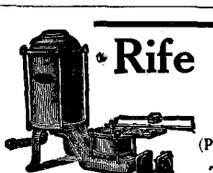
42 MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS AND TRUST CO. CLEVELAND, O.



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(Pumps Water by Water Power)

Town Water Works
Railroad Tanks **Irrigation**
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No Attention—No Expense—Runs Continuously

Operates under 18 inches to 50 feet fall. Elevates water 30 feet each foot of fall. 5000 in successful operation. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog and estimate free.

RIFE HYDRAULIC RAM COMPANY
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The Autocar

Type XV, The Doctors' Car, $1200

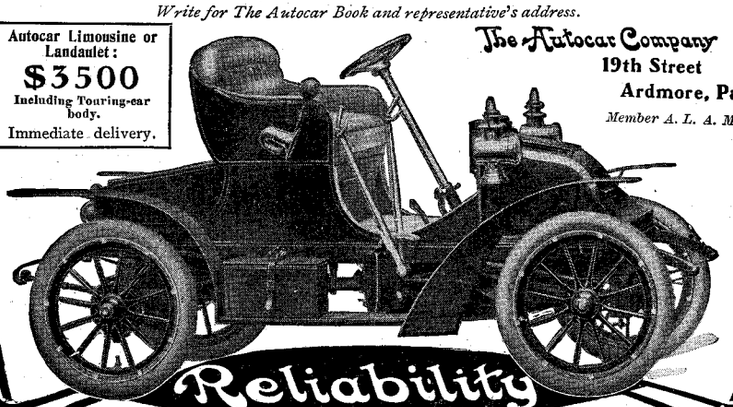
Two horizontal-opposed cylinders. 12 horse-power.

The practically perfect motor-car; of ten years' development. Distinguished for unexpected *reliability*. The *only* double-cylinder runabout with motor under hood, sliding-gear ball-bearing transmission, *three* forward speeds and reverse and direct shaft drive.

Winner of the Philadelphia-Harrisburg endurance run, Jan. 1-2, 1907.

Write for The Autocar Book and representative's address.

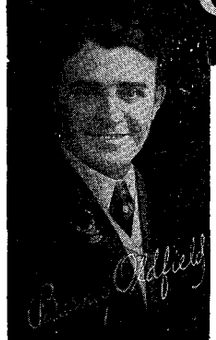
Autocar Limousine or Landaulet:
$3500
Including Touring-car body.
Immediate delivery.



The Autocar Company
19th Street
Ardmore, Pa.
Member A. L. A. M.

Reliability

What Barney Oldfield says about Goodyear Detachable Tires On Universal Rims

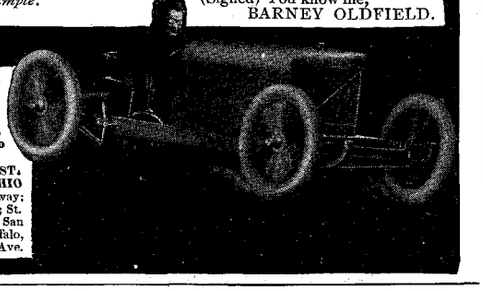


The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., New York City. September 28, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: After many misgivings as to the practicability of the GOODYEAR NEW DETACHABLE TIRE, I finely decided upon its use in **July**, '05. Since that time I have driven in seventy-two *heats* and *races* on circular tracks, and have *never* had a tire accident or tire trouble of any description. With my *Green Dragon* I hold every world circular track record from one to fifty miles, and these records have *never* been in danger, nor have I been defeated in *a* trial heat or race since I began using GOODYEAR TIRES. Before my cars were equipped with GOODYEAR TIRES, it was a *common* occurrence to wear a tire *through* to the danger line in a *five or ten* mile heat. On my *Green Dragon*, at the present time are *two complete tires*, one front and one rear, that have been in *constant* use for the past *fifteen months* without being *touched*, except to inflate. My success with the GOODYEAR TIRES has been the *wonder* of the past season in connection with circular track racing. My touring car, which has been equipped with the *same tire*, has covered over *six thousand* miles since I began to use them, and have given *perfect satisfaction*. In my estimation, there is *no combination* of *tire* and *detachable* rim which is *so perfect* and *so simple*.

(Signed) You know me,
BARNEY OLDFIELD.

The Terrific Racing Pace



is the hardest possible test for the auto-tire. The *life* of the *average* tire, racing on a circular track, is *fifteen miles*. The GOODYEAR DETACHABLE is the only tire that could make such records as Barney Oldfield tells of. If you would know why it stands such severe tests, our Free book, "How to Select an Auto-Tire," will tell you.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., LIBERTY ST. AKRON, OHIO
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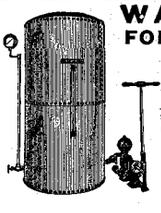

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LUNT MOSS COMPANY
43 South Market St., Boston

station-house by the cop, torn with conflicting emotions. But no doubt they will do their duty with Roman sternness, and call forth weirdly entnusiastic commendation from Chief Bingham.

Rules and Regulations in England.—Over in England, as in this country, it is found necessary to restrain the recklessness of some automobile drivers by enacting general statutes for the regulation of all. And there, too, as here, there is recorded an occasional protest against the severity of the enactments, and the curtailment of the freedom of drivers by cumbersome rules for their observance. *Autocar* (London) notes a motion advanced by one Mr. Broadhurst before the Norfolk County Council which seems to it particularly objectionable. It says in comment:

The mover of the resolution pleaded for the poor as against the rich. It was the duty, he said, of the County Council to protect the lives, the property, the employment, and the pleasures of the poor, which were nowadays endangered by the practises of some motorists. Motor cars had been destructive of much property, and agriculture had suffered enormously. Little shopkeepers had been absolutely ruined; life had in many cases become intolerable under the vagaries of motor-cars. For support of this indictment he produced evidence given before the royal Commission.

We may call this gentleman's attention to the fact that there was also other evidence telling in the opposite direction to which he did not call attention. The findings of the Commission, which are fair and reasonable toward motorists, he entirely ignored. Of course, he admits all motorists are not guilty of reckless driving—many of them exercised great care and caution, and showed every consideration for those who were traveling otherwise than by motors; but then the County Council had to provide, not for the law-abiding, but for the people who did not abide by the law. This gentleman certainly has an inflated notion of the functions of a county council.

Last year, he went on to say, Norfolk suffered enormously from the motor traffic. In the neighborhood in which he lived there were two notorious motorists who daily drove at forty miles an hour, and when one of them was arrested at Newmarket he boasted of it and defied the law. That being so, the law ought to be strengthened in the direction he had indicated in his motion.

Because two of his motoring neighbors have defied the law, the law must, therefore, be strengthened. The next act will, we hope, bring disillusionment.

Navigating the Air.—The prospects of increased activity in 1907 in the field of aeronautics is said to be encouraging, in a dispatch to *The Automobile* from Paris, The work of the French aeronauts, and their aspirations for the current year, are thus reviewed:

Comte Henry de La Vaulx has already made two or three successful trial trips in his new steerable balloon, and will very shortly remove to his new balloon garage at Saint Cyr. Walter Wellmann, of polar fame, has installed himself in the vast Galerie des Machines, close by the Eiffel Tower, where he is fitting out his balloon equipment previous to shipment to Spitzburg. The balloon has a total length of 177 feet, and is driven by a 90-horse-power motor. At the end of the month the aero clubs of France and Spain will meet at Bordeaux to commemorate the first crossing of the Pyrenees by the late J. F. Duro. Early in the spring the new balloon-sheds and inflating-station of the Aero Club of France, located at Saint Cloud, near Paris, will be officially opened, and a few weeks later the clubrooms will be removed to a new building in the center of Paris.

Heavier-than-air enthusiasts, at present busy in their workshops, will come out with their new machines with the first signs of spring. Santos-Dumont

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is looked upon as a certain winner of the 50,000 francs' Grand Prix, but will have as competitors Captain Ferber, Bleriot, Tatin, Société Antoinette, and Comte de La Vaulx.

The new military steerable balloon *Patrie* is awaiting less wintry weather to allow it to make its long journey from Paris to Verdun, its fighting-port on the German frontier. Later in the year the *Republique* and the *Democratie*, both designed by the engineer Julliot, will join the fighting ranks. The *Lebaudy* will remain at Chalois-Mendon for the training of military officers.

Coming competitions include a long-distance test in May, *Le Figaro* race in June, the Grand Prix of the Aero Club of France in September, and the Gordon Bennett contest in October, at which France will have a full team. The *Ville de Paris*, M. Deutsch de la Meurthe's new steerable, will attempt to win the $4,000 cup for the first complete tour around Paris.

AUTOMANIA.

Damages.—RUNABOUT—"Reggy's new automobile blew up with him on the first trip, and he sued the firm that sold him the machine."

SPEEDER—"Did he recover anything?"

RUNABOUT—"Everything, I believe, but one finger and part of an ear."—*Judge.*

Motor Byways.—A man in Altoona, the owner of a very fine forty-horse-power limousine motor-car, failed, and while his affairs were being settled up the car disappeared. As soon as everything had been adjusted, tho, the car reappeared in the Altoona man's garage again. This angered one of the creditors, and the first time he saw the bankrupt he took him bitterly to task. "A nice bankrupt," he said. "How does it happen, if you're a bankrupt, that you still have that automobile?" "Well, you see," said the other, smiling, "I went through the bankruptcy court, but the automobile went round."—*Argonaut.*

The Chauffeur's Nemesis.—"What is the greatest danger encountered in running an automobile?" And without hesitation the chauffeur answered, "The police."—*Washington Star.*

Obliging.—AGENT—"This is the automobile you want. You never have to crawl under it to fix it.'

SPARKER—"You don't?"

AGENT—"No. If the slightest thing goes wrong with the mechanism, it instantly turns bottom-side up."—*Puck.*

Where "Push" Is No Virtue.—A well-known motor-engineering firm in the Midlands at one time held the agency of a certain American car, but owing to stress of business did not sell many. A telegram came one day, "Hope you are pushing our cars." Promptly went the answer back: "Yes, we are, up every hill." The agency has been removed.—*Judy.*

The Good Samaritan.—WEALTHY PHYSICIAN—"I didn't have $500 worth of practise until I bought an automobile." AGED INVALID—"Made your own patients, I suppose?" WEALTHY PHYSICIAN—"Well, you see, I'd run over people, load them in the tonneau, carry them to the office and operate on them before they came to. Couldn't leave them on the road, you know."—*Judge.*

Anatomical Geography.—"Where was he struck by the automobile?" asked the coroner.

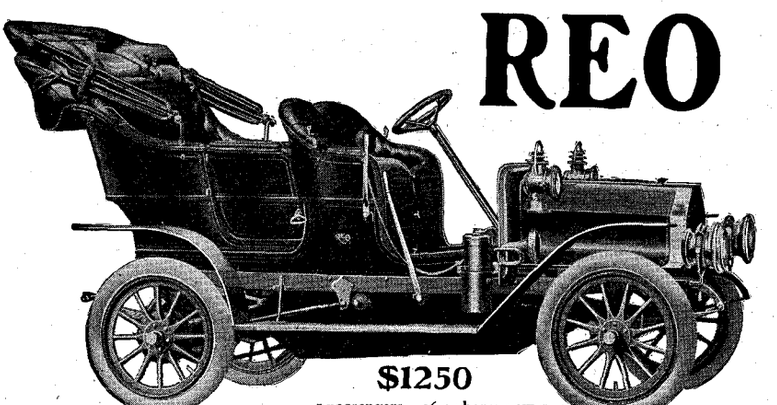
Put this in your pipe and smoke it

1. The REO has won more prizes in its first two years than any other car in all the years since automobiles were made.
2. The REO has beaten more cars far beyond its class in rating and price than any other automobile ever built.
3. The first REOs were cup-winners from the start; and their original design has never needed alteration.
4. These REO victories were won in every kind of motoring contest; but chiefly in climbing. And a climber is always a goer.
5. REOs do more than cars of twice their price and do it for half the operating cost.

Then send for the REO record and catalogue which proves every one of these assertions and explains convincingly why these facts are so.

R. M. OWEN & CO., Lansing, Mich.
General Sales Agents

REO



$1250
5 passengers. 16-20 horse-power.

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Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.
Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.
Consolidated Safety Pin Co.
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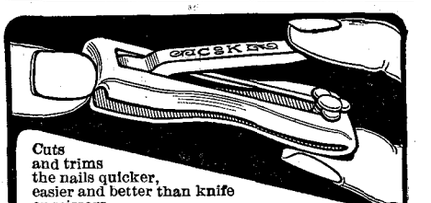

Cuts and trims the nails quicker, easier and better than knife or scissors.

Gem Nail Clipper

Made of the finest tool steel—takes up no room in the pocket—practically indestructible. Removes and prevents hangnails. Sold by dealers generally or sent by mail. Price 25 cents.
The H. C. COOK Co., 55 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

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As long as death is certain and its coming is uncertain, every man with responsibility must admit that the time to act is now. In its sixty-four years of history the Mutual Life has paid its policy holders 738 millions because they acted on the idea that the time to act is now. This vast sum would have been vastly greater had it included the patronage of men with equal means, in equal health, with equal needs, who failed to apply the truth that the time to act is now.

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has done untold good, has brought untold comfort to the needy as it has faithfully discharged its accruing obligations, but it has no way of helping the man who does not come to realize that the time to act is now. Let us show you what can be done to-day.

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LACK of skill with tools or lack of confidence in yourself matters nothing. We take all the risk of failure. We guarantee your success because Pioneer Patterns are so simple, perfect and practical we know you will be successful.

We are so confident of this that **we will give you 30 days—a full month's trial.** If you are then dissatisfied—if Pioneer Patterns are not all we claim for them—simple, easy to follow, and thoroughly practical, just return them and get your money back without question or quibble.

If you have not time or inclination to build from patterns, it is of course much easier to build on **Pioneer Knock-Down frames which include perfect parts—fitted, tested, set up complete in our shops,** then knocked down for shipment. **You have merely to reassemble them.** The hard part is done for you. Only common tools needed. Patterns and instructions for finishing absolutely free with frames. *By building your own boat you save two-thirds* the boatbuilder's price. Pioneer Knock-Down frames save nearly their entire cost in freight alone.

Take advantage of this offer to-day, build your boat complete from Pioneer Patterns or knock-down frames, before spring, in your spare hours.

Write to-day for free booklet, or send 25c. for big 100-page 9x12 book on boatbuilding. Prices, descriptions and 200 illustrations of 40 styles of boats you can build, and other practical information. Money back if not satisfied.

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TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

Machines ¼ Mfr's Prices. Rented Anywhere. Rent applied.

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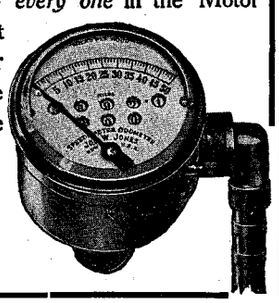
The Dial of the "Jones"

is the *Easiest to read* of all Speedometers. The figures and the indicating hand are large, plain and black.

The speed may be read at a greater distance than from any other instrument—and *from any angle.* Meters with moving dials and Complicated Markings can not be read unless one is directly in front of them.

THE JONES SPEEDOMETER

is *of use to every one* in the Motor Car—it is not designed for the exclusive benefit of the Chauffeur.



Jones Speedometer
147 W. 32d St.
New York

"At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebræ," answered the surgeon. "Will you please point that out on the map?" asked the coroner, indicating one that hung on the wall.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The End —A very imposing cemetery was opened last year in connection with a thriving town in Iowa. The Mayor, who had charge of the laying out of the grounds, was puzzled for an appropriate inscription to put over the gate. Riding along in his automobile one day, he was cogitating over different holy texts, which were not entirely satisfactory, so he explained his difficulty to Joe Dietz, his chauffeur. Joe is a matter-of-fact man who has a mother-in-law living in his house, so he suggested the motto, "We have come to stay."—*Automobile Magazine.*

A Pedestrian Motorist.—SHE—"Would you rather walk or ride there?" HE—"Well, I've been out in the motor-car so much lately that I think I'd rather ride for a change."—*Puck.*

Trials of the Automobilist.—"Ever try an automobile, Judge? ' said a friend. "No," replied the Judge; "but I've tried a lot of people who have." —*Yonkers Statesman.*

Automobile Lunatics.—H. S. Chapin tells of a thrilling automobile experience he once went through.

He was traveling in a far country and came to a town where they told him there was a splendid building that had been put up as a lunatic asylum, specially for automobilists. Being curious to see this place, Chapin by a little effort succeeded in being led through the building, which was large and spacious and fitted up with every luxury. Not seeing any of the patients he asked where they were.

"The patients?" replied the guide. "Why, they are all lying on their backs under the beds workin' on the slats."—*Automobile Magazine.*

PERSONAL.

A Famous English Philanthropist.—The late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, whom the London *Times* called "the greatest Englishwoman" of the nation's history, was noted not only for her great wealth and the philanthropic use to which she put it, but even to a greater extent for the tact and delicacy of feeling which she exhibited on all occasions. A writer in the Boston *Transcript* comments at length upon these characteristics:

Liszt was once the guest of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts at lunch. Lest the great pianist should detect in the presence of pianos a hint that he was expected to play, the Baroness had the instruments removed from the drawing-rooms. "I see you have no pianos in these rooms," he said. When she had given her reason, he replied, "But I would like some music." At her command the servants immediately brought in a superb instrument. "Now I will play." And play he did, with captivating charm.

This illustrates that exquisite delicacy of feeling for which the Baroness was so universally known. No one could be a guest at her house without recognizing at once the subtle charm of her refined

PERFECT FILING CASE

A Time-Saver essential to every business and professional man. With its aid 5000 newspaper clippings, pamphlets, letters, or other documents worth preserving are so filed that any one may be found instantly. Card index and new filing device combined. Price, express prepaid in U. S. and Canada, $4. *Send postal for circular.*

SUMNER MFG. CO., 40 West 28th St., New York City

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presence. There was an even balance of her nature that individualized and particularized every personal interest, giving to her sympathies an elasticity commensurate with the broadness of her mind. A lady in every sense of the word, a product of the best blood of England, she was a commoner in the temper of her thoughts, a practical altruist of the optimistic type. As you entered her spacious drawing-room, you felt you were met on your own ground; at once your interests became hers; with every advantage of wealth and every appliance of art at her command this imperial woman put at your disposal her ample resources. She ministered to your happiness spontaneously—it seemed to be her immediate pleasure to contribute to your well-being. In a large way she shared her patrimony, the luxuries of her home, and her great opportunities for usefulness with those who by their worthiness appealed to her great heart.

"Did you ever ask Miss Burdett-Coutts to help you?" asked the Bishop of Ripon of the Bishop of Carlisle, who desired aid in building a church in his diocesan city. "No," was the reply, "nor do I think I have any right to do so, seeing that she is a perfect stranger to the diocese and my acquaintance with her is but slight." But overcoming all obstacles he presented his appeal. The response was most generous: the church was erected. At the laying of the corner-stone (March, 1864) in the presence of a vast concourse of people, Miss Burdett-Coutts told her hearers that the needs of the border diocese of Carlisle offered to her an opportunity she was seeking and seemed almost an answer to a thought in her mind. To lay a corner-stone was, to quote her own words, "a ceremony full of solemn meaning, and it becomes peculiarly so when the practical piety of this population has been tested through trouble and tribulation."

Recent honors paid to the memory of "Our Lady Bountiful" are without precedent in the history of modern philanthropy. Owing to her extreme old age, she had of necessity passed out of the immediate knowledge of the majority of her contemporaries. Other great givers, with fortunes vaster than her own, are more conspicuous in the field of public charities to-day. But the supreme position she has held unchallenged for seventy years, as a pioneer in the multifarious and eleemosynary forms of beneficence, she maintained to the last. Her affluent and judicious benevolence rises before us in all its proportions. By her noble deeds

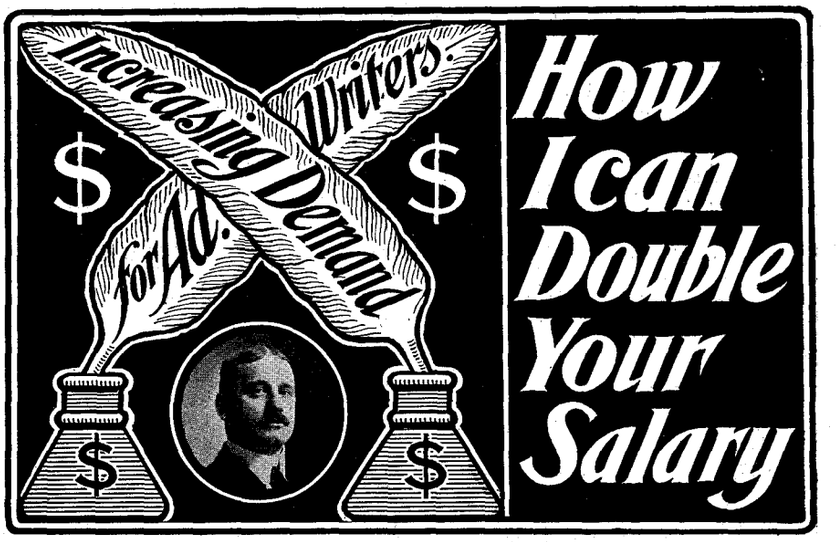
"The charities that soothe and heal and bless
Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers."

Who's Who and Who Isn't.—The Denver *News* finds in the latest edition of the English "Who's Who" an opportunity for some of our important men to see themselves as "ithers see" them. It compares with the English estimate of our notables the importance which is placed upon them by our own press and public. The citations and deductions which this paper presents here follow in brief:

An American volume dealing with the world's foremost men would give John D. Rockefeller a goodly share of space. "Who's Who for 1907" allots him just three and a half lines. No mention whatever is made of William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, Jacob H. Schiff, W. K. Vanderbilt, E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, George F. Baker, or Morris K. Jesup.

Here are America's financiers as dealt with in "Who's Who for 1907," with the number of lines of description accorded to each.

	Lines.
J. P. Morgan	17½
J. J. Hill	16½
Andrew Carnegie	14½
Henry W. Cannon	14
George J. Gould	10½
H. C. Frick	8
C. M. Schwab	7½
John Wanamaker	5½
John D. Rockefeller	3½
William Rockefeller	0
H. H. Rogers	0
J. H. Schiff	0
W. K. Vanderbilt	0
James Stillman	0



Ready Positions for Young Men and Women Trained in Advertising. Salaries $1,200 to $6,000 a Year.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Nov. 14, 1906, says editorially:

"Advertising is a fine art, now, and it may not be surprising to find some day chairs of advertising in their curricula, of leading colleges. At any rate, the demand for advertising skill is far in excess of the supply even now."

Young men and women endowed with ambition, brains, and common school educations will be interested in the editorial extract of one of America's greatest daily papers given herewith, which shows that the demand for good ad writers is greatly in excess of the supply—a condition likely to obtain for years to come.

Every publisher and advertiser of note can also testify to the wonderful opportunities awaiting those who qualify in this rapidly expanding business.

And the Powell System of mail instruction is everywhere recognized by practically the entire advertising fraternity as the one perfect, practical method that develops originality and style in the highest degree.

My system takes the ambitious person in hand and puts him or her into practical work right from the start.

I drill each student separately, and as his or her progress demands. In a word, the personal instruction is even better than would be possible, were the student right in my office a portion of each day.

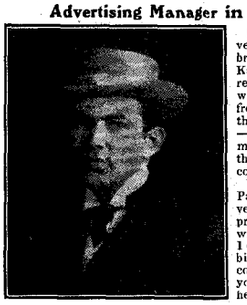
When the course is finally completed, the graduate is fortified with that real, money-making skill not to be obtained save through the Powell System, and no gilt diplomas are needed to secure a high salaried position or a list of profitable advertisers as regular patrons.

Powell graduates are preferred all along the line to the theoretical ad writers of the old-fogy school plan. Advertising agents and large advertisers constantly advertise for "Powell graduates only," and the demand made upon me direct is now at least four times greater than in any previous year.

I seek only brainy, steadfast students who wish to earn thousands instead of hundreds per year, and I am anxious to mail them my *two Free Books*—my elegant Prospectus and "Net Results," the most explanatory ever published. They also tell the business man how to double his profits. For the free books address me.

George H. Powell, 390 Metropolitan Annex, New York City

Advertising Manager in Three Months



Mr J. Wilber Kramb, advertising manager of the celebrated Michigan Buggy Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., is another representative Powell student, who has been enabled to jump from ordinary salesmanship to that broader field of selling—modern advertising. Young men of Mr. Kramb's type are the ones I encourage to become my students.

Mr. Kramb says: "Mr. Palmer of this company seems very well pleased with my progress, and January 1st I will handle all the advertising. I do not think any bright, ambitious young man or woman could go wrong to enlist with your good school, and I most heartily recommend it."

FINANCING AN ENTERPRISE

By FRANCIS COOPER

A practical book describing clearly and plainly the methods of securing money for enterprises. Vol. I tells how to investigate, protect and capitalize an enterprise; Vol. II how to prepare and present it to secure money, together with discussion of prospectuses, guaranteed stock, employment of promoters, commissions, underwriting, etc. Free from advertising and the only successful work on promotion. 540 pages. Buckram binding, charges paid, $4.00.

Send for pamphlet and list of business books.

THE RONALD PRESS CO.
Rooms 33-35, 229 Broadway, New York

Whitman's

CHOCOLATES and CONFECTIONS

Sixty-four years' reputation behind every piece in every box.

For sale where the best is sold.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON
1316 Chestnut St., Phila.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

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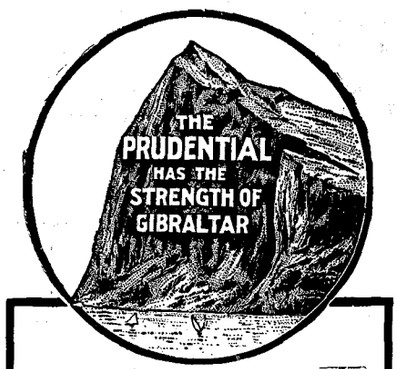
SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.



One Dollar a Week

Most men can put by at least one dollar a week. For that amount (payable yearly) a man aged 36 may get a $1,000 Twenty Year Endowment Policy bearing dividends and covering Life Insurance for 20 years, and payable in full to himself at the end of that time.

Policies may be taken out from $1,000 to $100,000, ages 16 to 66, cost according to age. Write for information.

Write The Prudential To-day. It has Something Interesting to Tell You Regarding both the Investment of Your Savings and a Good Way to Make Money!

Young Men—Make Money

There are opportunities at present to represent a big, sound, popular, up-to-date Life Insurance Company in a profitable manner. Prudential Representatives Make Money. The Prudential offers an Advantageous Contract with opportunity to build up a permanent Income. The attention of Young Men, particularly Young Men starting in business, is especially sought.

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

John F. Dryden, President — **Home Office: Newark, N. J.**

Send Coupon and obtain Full Information regarding **Money Making Opportunities in Your City.** Please send me free copy of "Careers for Coming Men" and Endowment Booklet.

Name.....

Address.....

.....*Dept.* R

George F. Baker	0
E. H. Harriman	0
M. K. Jesup	0

Our statesmen receive the following number of lines apiece, showing (as do the other lists here given) the importance, by comparison, which the world at large, outside of their own country, assigns to them:

	Lines.
Whitelaw Reid	56
Secretary Taft	47
President Roosevelt	34
Senator Depew	29
Mayor McClellan	23
Richard Olney	20
W. J. Bryan	13
Secretary Shaw	11
Grover Cleveland	8
Seth Low	7½
Elihu Root	6
Chief Justice Fuller	2½
Vice-President Fairbanks	0
Speaker Cannon	0
A. B. Parker	0
Senator Aldrich	0

Twenty-three lines to McClellan and but thirteen to Bryan! Thirteen more for Taft than for Roosevelt!

Authors, inventors, editors, prelates, etc., fare as follows:

	Lines.
J. T. Trowbridge	37
Alexander Bell	30
T. A. Edison	14½
Admiral Schley	28½
Admiral Dewey	12½
Mark Twain	25
H. M. Alden	13
President Eliot	21
Henry Watterson	20
Professor Payne of Michigan	22
Bishop Potter	20
Cora Potter	26

Mrs. Potter, the actress, it will be seen, receives six lines more of biography than does Bishop Potter, and J. T. Trowbridge, a writer of verse and of boys' stories, outranks the much-advertised Mark Twain by twelve lines. Less space is given to Edison than to the telephone inventor.

To sum up, the fourteen Americans (to judge by "Who's Who for 1907") who have won greatest world fame are, in the order named:

Whitelaw Reid, Secretary Taft, President Roosevelt, J. T. Trowbridge, Alexander Bell, Senator Depew, Admiral Schley, Cora Potter, Mark Twain, Mayor McClellan, Professor Payne, President Eliot, Henry Watterson, Bishop Potter.

Negroes Who Have Made Good.—The New York *Times* condenses from *The Sun* of the same city a list of the work of some of the living American negroes who have achieved distinction. Summarized thus the list presents a striking testimonial to the genius of the colored race. *The Times* enumerates the following as chief of these distinguished men:

Junius C. Groves, of Kansas, produces 75,000 bushels of potatoes every year, the world's record. Alfred Smith received the blue ribbon at the World's Fair and first prize in England for his Oklahoma-raised cotton.

Some of the thirty-five patented devices of Granville T. Wood, the electrician, form part of the systems of the New York elevated railways and the Bell Telephone Company. W. Sidney Pitman drew the design for the Collis P. Huntington memorial building, the largest and finest at Tuskegee. Daniel H. Williams, M.D., of Chicago, was the first surgeon to sew up and heal a wounded human heart. Mary Church Terrill addrest in three languages at Berlin recently the International Association for the Advancement of Women. Edward H. Morris won his suit between Cook County and the city of Chicago, and has a law practise worth $20,000 a year.

Messrs. Cole and Johnson have collected royalties on over a million copies of their popular songs. Lieut. Walter H. Loving's Filipino Band at the St.

E.S. 1827 & Co. — *80 Years' experience in every can.* — E.S. 1827 & Co.

Floor Beauty That Lasts

Hardwood Floors should be permanently beautiful and a source of pleasure and satisfaction without being objects of constant care and labor. Their beauty can be maintained at the expense of little effort and money. The secret lies entirely in the floor finish and manner of application.

I.X.L. Floor Finish

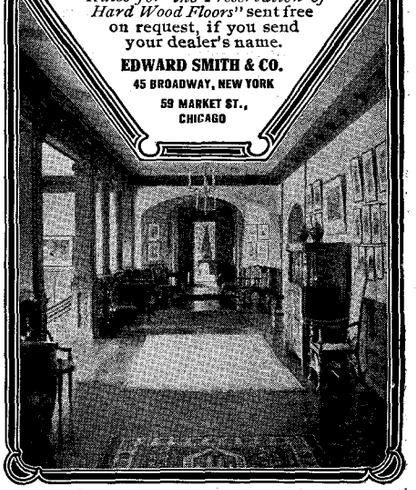
is the product of 80 years' experience in varnish making. It is *the* floor finish that does not make a hard wood floor a constant care. It is unequaled for smoothness and lustre, and has a wearing quality superior to any other varnish. It hardens over night, is water-proof, and gives a surface which is not easily marred or scarred.

For general interior wood work best results are produced by

I.X.L. Preservative Coatings

"Rules for the Preservation of Hard Wood Floors" sent free on request, if you send your dealer's name.

EDWARD SMITH & CO.
45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
59 MARKET ST., CHICAGO



FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT

"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The Perfect TOILET PAPER

The exceptional strength and softness, combined with the perfect antiseptic qualities of aromatic Canada Balsam, make

Balsam Sanitissue

the perfect toilet paper. In sheets and rolls. Wrapped in parchment, in sealed cartons. 25 sheets free. $1.00 worth sent prepaid anywhere. For $2.00 we will send with the paper an S. P. Co. oxidized copper cabinet.

We have a special proposition for office buildings and public places, saving 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
503 GLENWOOD AVE., PHILA., PA.

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Louis Exposition was declared superior to many better-known bands. Edmonia Lewis, who sculptured "The Marriage of Hiawatha" and the San José bust of Lincoln, is living abroad; her first exhibition took place in Boston in 1865. The French Government has Henry O. Tanner's painting, "The Raising of Lazarus," on the walls of the Luxembourg.

This is a better roll of honor than a list of places filled by colored folk in political offices. The Moses of his race, Booker Taliaferro Washington, is in the prime of life.

Lincoln's Theory of Story-telling.—Col. Silas W. Burt, writing in the February *Century*, contributes to the literature pertaining to President Lincoln some new side-lights on his story-telling ability. On one occasion in particular, he narrates, the President was induced to speak freely on this subject, but under circumstances which were extremely embarrassing to his hearers. Colonel Burt, with two others, had come to the President on a mission from Governor Seymour, of New York, at a time when Lincoln was nearly ready to succumb to the worries and nervous trials with which the great war had burdened him. Lincoln's face told in every line the story of anxiety and weariness.

The drooping eyelids, looking almost swollen; the dark bags beneath the eyes; the deep marks about the large and expressive mouth; the flaccid muscles of the jaws, were all so majestically pitiful that I could almost have fallen on my knees and begged pardon for my part in the cruel presumption and impudence that had thus invaded his repose. As we were severally introduced, the President shook hands with us, and then took his seat on a haircloth-covered sofa beside the major, while we others sat on chairs in front of him. Colonel Van Buren, in fitting words, conveyed the message from Governor Seymour, asking the President in Governor Seymour's name to pay no attention to newspaper statements as to the Governor's unfriendliness, and assured the President of the Governor's fixed intention to fulfil any constitutional call upon him for funds to support the Government. The President replied that he had attached no importance to the rumors referred to, and that he needed no formal assurances that the Governor would do all in his power to aid him.

The merely formal talk being over, something was said about the critical condition of military matters, and the President observed that he had no fears about the safety of Washington, and was certain that the attempted invasion of the Northern States would be arrested. He said the latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac was favorable, but gave no details, and it was not until the next day that we learned that General Meade had succeeded General Hooker.

A little pause in the conversation ensued. The gaunt figure of the President had gradually slid lower on the slippery sofa, and his long legs were stretched out in front, the loose slippers half fallen from his feet, while the drowsy eyelids had almost closed over his eyes, and his jaded features had taken on the suggestion of relaxation in sleep. I repeat that I never think of this noble man's personality without recalling him at that moment of supreme danger to the Republic and without seeing again that sad, worn countenance of the man who bore with such courage and patience his heavy burdens.

Deeply moved by the President's evident fatigue, and by his cordial treatment of us in spite of our presumptuous call, Colonel Van Buren and I were about rising to make our adieus when, to our dismay, the Major slapped the President on his knee and said:

"Mr. President, tell us one of your good stories."

If the floor had opened and dropt me out of sight, I should have been happy.

The President drew himself up, and turning his back as far as possible upon the Major, with great dignity addrest the rest of us, saying: "I believe I have the popular reputation of being a story-teller, but I do not deserve the name in its general

"Literary Card Party"

THIS form of entertainment presents many delightful innovations. It is appropriate at any time of the year and is easily carried out. The following directions taken from our book, "Entertaining with Cards," will give you an idea of its attractiveness.

In giving a Literary Card Party, let your invitations read something after this fashion:

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arnsley.
Greeting;
"Lend thy serious hearing to what I shall unfold."—*Hamlet.*
"Sir (and lady), you are welcome to our house
It must appear in other ways than words. Therefore, I scant this breathing courtesy."—*Merchant of Venice.*
"Say what abridgment
Have you for this evening?"—*Midsummer Night's Dream.*
"Whist will be the pastime—passing excellent."—*Taming of the Shrew.*
"If your love do not persuade you to come, Let not my letter."—*Merchant of Venice.*
April Twenty-first, at eight o'clock.
Mr. and Mrs. John Villiers.

Score cards should be in the style of a book with one leaf for each game played. Partners may be found by the name of a book on one score card and the author's name on another. This inscription is appropriate for the cover:

"With cards I while my leisure hours away,
And cheat Old Time, yet neither bet nor play."

The first tally leaf bears this:
"If all the year were playing holidays."
—*Shakespeare.*

The second—
"Rich the treasure,
Sweet the pleasure."—*Dryden.*

The last two—
"I played at cards and never missed the time,
It fled so pleasantly away."—*Holmes.*
"All's well that ends well."—*Shakespeare.*

Congress Cards

Prizes may be books of poems—the latest novels—a gold pen—writing case, etc.

Directly after awarding the prizes, or whenever you wish to serve refreshments, hand each guest a small card with these quotations upon it:

"Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."
—*Taming of the Shrew.*

"What say you to a piece of beef and mustard?"
—*Taming of the Shrew.*

For the menu there are many appropriate quotations which are found in our book, "Entertaining with Cards."

The playing cards should be Congress Cards with portrait backs, etc.

They should be **Congress Cards** because Congress Cards are the aristocrats of playing cards. Congress Cards have individuality—in design—in finish—Congress Cards have that delicacy that is the partner of refinement.

Congress Cards are firm, flexible—it is a pleasure to handle them, so let your cards be Congress Cards. The entertainment cannot fail to entertain if Congress Cards are placed upon each table. Get them from your dealer. There are a hundred different designs and color schemes to select from. Or if your dealer cannot supply the back you want, send 50c for sample pack.

Send us three two-cent stamps for mailing expenses or the inside wrapper from a pack of Congress Cards and we will send you our book, "Entertaining with Cards," and illustration of Congress Card designs.

We will send you a handsome pack of cards if you will suggest any new and suitable form of card entertainment or any novel feature for card parties not found in our book.

The U. S. Playing Card Co., Station C2 Cincinnati, Ohio.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

—Try a cake of it, and be convinced.—

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sense, for it is not the story itself, but its purpose, or effect, that interests me. I often avoid a long and useless discussion by others or a laborious explanation on my own part by a short story that illustrates my point of view. So, too, the sharpness of a refusal or the edge of a rebuke may be blunted by an appropriate story, so as to save wounded feeling and yet serve the purpose. No, I am not simply a story-teller, but story-telling as an emollient saves me much friction and distress." These are almost his exact words, of which I made a record that very night.

When the President finished, we arose and made our salutations and withdrew, our last view of our great leader being of a countenance gracious, but inexpressibly sad.

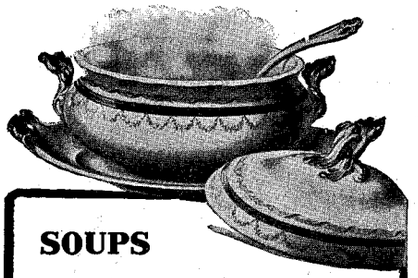
The Real Homer Davenport.—Homer Davenport, whose cartoons in various New York papers have played a telling part in some of the presidential and local political campaigns, and which betweentimes have illuminated subjects of passing interest with remarkable pertinency, is described as one of the real notables of the New York newspaper world. Frederick Dean, who writes of him in *The Editor and Publisher* (New York), tells us that when Davenport came to the city "he brought with him a large heart, a big head, and a sharp pencil." "He came a lover of dumb beasts and a hater of human weakness and human vice." What he has done is realized in part by most readers of the New York press, but the present writer tells, in addition to what he has done, something of the sort of man he is and how from the cradle, almost, he has been "predestined" for success in the work which he has chosen.

Caught in the whirl of overfeeling against the aggrandizement of power, Davenport instinctively turned his attention to the amelioration of the condition of the weaker under-brother, and with the only weapon at hand—his pencil—began a battle royal against the hosts arrayed against what he considered right, justice, truth, real manhood.

The pencil, guided by the head, has done its deadly work, and the world at large knows him only for his clever cruelty to those in high office. To his intimates has been given the pleasure of seeing the kindlier side—the big heart of the man that envelops the cruelty of the caricaturist.

Davenport is a natural-born cartoon-maker. His part in the world's work was predestined, foreordained. He is an incarnation of a Michelangelo, with talents turned aside to the specific use of satire. A true student of Nature, his play on his father's farm was his loving care of the young animals about the place, his chief occupation was drawing, drawing not only the things that he saw ahout him, but the fancies of his brain, and these he drew on the blackboard, on the floor, on any sheet of paper that came to hand.

In the days that Thomas Nast was in his glory, Homer Davenport's mother went to hear him lecture. The forcefulness of the man and his peculiarly attuned personality to his chosen work so captivated her that she longed for some one of her own flesh and blood to follow in his footsteps. She desired a son to be a second Nast. She searched the bookshops in her country home, went to larger places for additional material, sought high and low for traces of this, her hero. As other mothers longed for a warrior, a statesman, a priest, for her son this woman prayed for a cartoonist, a caricaturist, a sketcher of men's foibles. She had given her husband three children. Only one, a girl, had lived beyond early youth. But this newly-born was to be a giant—in stature as in intellect. And the impossible came to pass. This son thrived and passed safely through his second summer. His earliest recollection was as a child of three. He was too weak to play with other children and spent



SOUPS

STEWS and HASHES

are rendered much more tasty and appetizing by the use of

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a rare relish for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads, Cheese, etc.

John Duncans' Sons, Agents, New York

Where the Money Is IN Poultry

You have heard of the Big Profits in the Poultry Business. If you would know how they are made, send two dimes for a copy of my book "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." It gives the cost of production in all branches of the poultry business. It gives the market quotations week by week, averaged for three years. It shows when a chick hatched any week in the year could be marketed as a broiler or as a roasting chicken, and the profit it would make. It also tells of the profits of egg production, and how best to secure them.

A copy of my Poultry Equipment Catalog will tell you all about my Model Incubators and Brooders. These machines are the greatest Hatchers and Artificial Mothers the world has seen. With these hatchers and rearers we raised over twenty thousand chickens the past season at the Model Farm—more than has ever been raised on any other farm in a season. We are raising 100,000 this season. Let me tell you about it.

If you want to make money with poultry I can help you. I can start you right. My Model Incubators and Brooders make an economical and efficient equipment. Their use, coupled with the instructions given in my literature precludes failure. Write me today.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,
369 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEEDS PLANTS BULBS

VICK'S GARDEN AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1907 FREE

JAMES VICK'S SONS
455 MAIN ST.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE 1907 tells all about pure-bred poultry and describes and illustrates 60 varieties. 10 beautiful natural color plates. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs; how to cure diseases, kill lice, make money. This valuable book only 10 cts. B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.

STARK NURSERIES sell Direct pay freight, give FULL value Founded 1825. Large NEW Fruit Book free. STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

HOME STUDY COURSES

JOHN F. GENUNG, A.M., PH.D. Professor of English.

OUR School affords the home student an opportunity to pursue a Complete High School Course under professors in leading American colleges and universities. The Courses in English are given by Prof. Genung of Amherst; Latin, by Prof. Harkness, of Brown; Greek, by Prof. Chase, of Harvard. An eminent specialist is at the head of every department.

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his time lying on the floor drawing, drawing, drawing, incessantly drawing, with a soft pencil or a bit of charcoal, on the boards upon which he lay sprawled. His father had painted the floor of his room a dead white, and as soon as his pictures covered the space around him, the whitened boards were mopped off and the draftsman given another canvas.

His mother's dying wish was that Homer should never go to school, and her desire was made a religion. On one occasion, in a misguided moment, the little chap was sent to the village primary. The teacher allowed him the unusual privilege of going to the blackboard whenever he was tired, and there rest his nerves with the use of a crayon, but the abnormally nervous temperament of the child soon felt the eyes of the others upon him, and he returned home a wreck.

Small game of all kinds is plentiful in Oregon, and Davenport, with his old shotgun, captured many a bird and rabbit. On one never-to-be-forgotten morning, he was startled by an army of wild geese and shot and wounded one of their number. Rather than hurt the bird, he followed it for over an hour, finally overtook it and carried it home, where, with improvised splints, chipped from a cigar-box, he mended the broken wing, and so petted the caged animal that it came to know and love its captor. Its beady eyes smiled a welcome, and in various ways it made its affection known not only to its master, but to the members of its barnyard coterie.

Nature is too strong for most of us, and there came a day when the South called and the pet goose joined her kind in far-away perpetual summer. That night it seemed as if earth were too dreary a place for this weary-hearted boy, and more than one week was necessary to even temporarily heal the wound. But there came another spring and other wild geese. On a bright April morning one flew into the very midst of the barnyard fowl. A neighbor, eager to be accounted a mighty hunter, ran for his gun and shot the intruder through the heart. When it was picked up and examined, the clumsily set right wing told the story. As the boy looked up through his tears, he saw over in the distance a crowd of birds, his dead friend's friends brought back by her to be shown her tender-hearted nurse and master.

Mr. Davenport has acres of farmland near Morris Plains, N. J., where hundreds of his friends, the birds and Arabian steeds, are given special care. But no kindness, however great, to these latter-day pets, has ever effaced the heartbreak of the boy who found in the dead bird in his back yard the broken-winged playmate of the year before.

What Mrs. Storer Has Done.—The New York *American* publishes the announcement that Mrs. Bellamy Storer was long celebrated among a certain class of people even before the controversy in which she and her husband figured as the opponents of President Roosevelt. In Cincinnati where she formerly resided she is said to be famous as the discoverer of a beautiful kind of pottery "which is conceded by connoisseurs and art collectors and critics to be the finest thing of the kind yet produced in America." Says *The American* further of Mrs. Storer's accomplishments:

The pottery at which this beautiful ware is made is in Cincinnati, and stands upon the land where Maria Longworth Storer's father and grandfather lived before her. As a matter of sentiment Mrs. Storer named the artistic wares which she made from the rare quality of clay found upon her father's farm, Rookwood, the name her father had given to his picturesque country place just outside of Cincinnati, overlooking the lovely cliffs and banks of the Ohio River. When a young girl Mrs. Storer, who had a predilection for art, began making experiments for her own amusement from the clay she found upon the old farm where she was reared. She had a crude kiln erected, and for weeks she worked in the reddish wet clay, molding it into curious shapes as her fancy dictated and then trying it out in her rudely constructed furnace kiln. Many futile efforts were made until one day she

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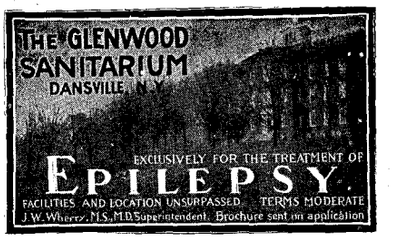
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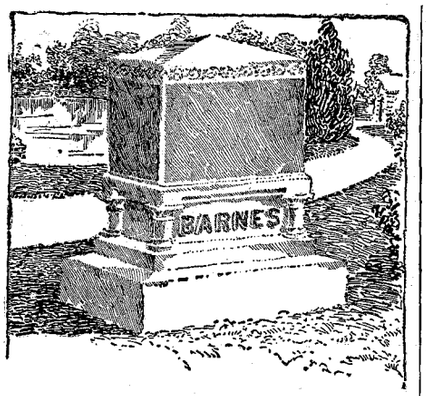

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"'Rookwood' is just another example of what Mrs. Storer accomplishes once she determines upon doing a thing," is a comment made of her recently in Cincinnati by one of her friends.

In society, among musicians and scholars she has been a leader in her home city, but she has always been remarkable for her independence and her disregard for other people's opinions if they interfered in what she believed was right.

If she goes to Washington, as she assured me she would, this winter, there will be no woman in the capitol city who will be more graciously received, for, despite the unpleasant attitude of the President, Mrs. Storer is far too intellectual and delightful a woman to allow those acquainted with her charm to let the matter interfere in a social way in Washington or any other circle in which she sees fit to move.

Lincoln's Honesty.—"The lawyer whose honesty is proved has the confidence of the judge and jury," asserts Justice Brewer in *The Atlantic Monthly*. To illustrate his meaning he tells this story of Abraham Lincoln:

He was appointed to defend one charged with murder. The crime was a brutal one; the evidence entirely circumstantial; the accused a stranger. Feeling was high and against the friendless defendant. On the trial Lincoln drew from the witnesses full statements of what they saw and knew. There was no effort to confuse; no attempt to place before the jury the facts other than they were. In the argument, after calling attention to the fact that there was no direct testimony, Lincoln reviewed the circumstances, and after conceding that this and that seemed to point to defendant's guilt, closed by saying that he had reflected much on the case, and while it seemed probable that defendant was guilty he was not sure, and, looking the jury straight in the face, said, "Are you?" The defendant was acquitted, and afterward the real criminal was detected and punished. How different would have been the conduct of many lawyers! Some would have striven to lead the judge into technical errors with a view to an appeal to a higher court. Others would have become hoarse in denunciation of witnesses, decrying the lack of positive testimony and the marvelous virtue of a reasonable doubt. The simple, straightforward way of Lincoln, backed by the confidence of the jury, won.

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CENTRAL—"Yes, but that's nothing. I've been here all day."—*Liberté*.

Not Much by the Day.—THE LADY—"What, 38 cents a dozen for eggs? Why, that's more than three cents for one egg."

THE GROCER—"Well, mum, you must remember that one egg is a whole day's work for one hen."—*Cleveland Leader*.

Reciprocity in Business.—In a little town in Northern Pennsylvania—Athens by name—there is a photographer's establishment on Main Street containing the window-sign, "Tank-developer." Half a block farther on there is a sign across the pavement, "Gold Cure."—*Judge*.

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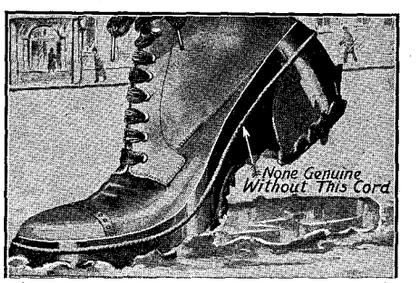

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An Heirloom.—Professor Masson, of Edinburgh, author of a compendious life of Milton, was once exasperated by the listlessness of a student in one of his classes. After bearing long in silence the young man's inattention, the Professor one day broke off in the midst of his lecture and addrest himself to the student.

"May I ask, sir," said he, "whether you expect to pass this course?"

"I hae hopes, sir," answered the student.

"Then when the examination comes, sir, you will wish for notes on these lectures. What will you do for them?"

"I hae my father's, sir," was the reply.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Merely a Suggestion.—An elderly gentleman was riding on a street-car the other day. A boy began to laugh, and laughed so he couldn't stop. The old gentleman told his mother that the boy needed a spanking, and she replied that she didn't believe in spanking on an empty stomach, whereupon the man said: "Neither do I; turn him over."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Encouraging.—"And do you think my poems show promise, sir?" she asked the great author.

"Oh, yes,' he said, "they show considerable promise."

"And do you advise me to persevere?"

"That's just what I advise you to do," he said, "persevere, fight against it, and you may be happy yet."—*Judy.*

The Elocutionist's Curfew.

England's sun was slowly setting (Raise your right hand to your brow),
Filling all the land with beauty (Wear a gaze of rapture now);
And the last rays kissed the forehead of a man and maiden fair
(With a movement slow and graceful you may now push back your hair).
He with sad, bowed head (A drooping of your head will be all right
Till you hoarsely, sadly whisper): "Curfew must not ring to-night."

"Sexton," Bessie's white lips faltered (Try here to resemble Bess,
Tho of course you know she'd never worn quite such a charming dress),
"I've a lover in that prison" (Don't forget to roll your *r*'s
And to shiver as tho gazing through the iron prison bars).
"Cromwell will not come till sunset" (Speak each word as tho you'd bite
Every syllable to pieces). "Curfew must not ring to-night."

"Bessie," calmly spoke the sexton (Here extend your velvet palm;
Let it tremble like the sexton's, as tho striving to be calm),
"Long, long y'ars I've rung the curfew" (Don't forget to make it *y'ars*,
With a pitiful inflection that a world of sorrow bears).
"I have done my duty ever" (Draw yourself up to your height,
For you're speaking as the sexton): "Gyurl, the curfew rings to-night!"

Out she swung, far out (Now here is where you've got to do your best.
Let your head be twisted backward, let great sobs heave up your chest;
Swing your right foot through an arc of ninety lineal degrees;
Then come down and swing your left foot, and be sure don't bend your knees.
Keep this up for fifteen minutes till your face is worn and white;
Then gaze at your mangled fingers). "Curfew shall not ring to-night!"

O'er the distant hills came Cromwell (Right hand to the brow once more;

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References: United States Exchange Bank, Dun and Bradstreet's.

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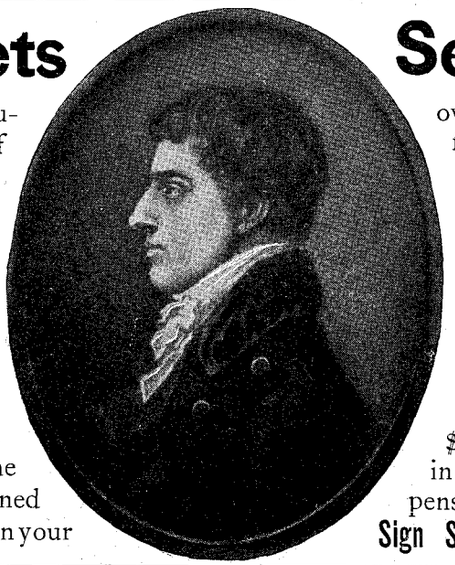

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Let your eyes look down the distance—say above the entrance door).
At his foot she told her story (Lift your hands as tho they hurt).
And her sweet young face so haggard (Now your pathos you assert;
Then you straighten up as Cromwell, and be sure you get it right;
Don't say, "Go; your liver loves!")—well: "Curfew shall not ring to-night!"

—*Harper's Magazine* (December).

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

January 25.—The German elections result favorably to the Kaiser and are disappointing to the Socialists, who lose many seats in the Reichstag.

The French Chamber passes a bill granting divorce automatically if either party persists in a suit for three years.

January 26.—King Alfonso suspends the Spanish Parliament, and new elections on the State and Church issue are expected.

January 28.—Some 200 lives are lost in a fire-damp explosion in a mine at St. Johann on Saar, Rhenish Prussia.

Over a hundred Chinese are drowned in a squall at Hongkong.

Marquis Saionji, Japanese Premier, in an address to leading business men of his country, warns against the danger of the fever of speculation due to the present high wave of their prosperity.

January 29.—Gen. William Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, announces his plans for his fourth journey around the world. This trip will include two visits to America.

A London dispatch says that Governor Swettenham withdraws his letter to Admiral Davis and expresses regrets for its sentiments.

It is announced that seven war-ships will be added to the Japanese navy this year.

January 30.—The Chilian Congress authorizes the construction of the railway from the Peruvian frontier to the Strait of Magellan.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company loses its suit in London against its former manager there, Mr. D. C. Haldeman.

The governor of the political prison in St. Petersburg is shot dead on the street. The assassin escapes.

January 31.—Eighteen inches of snow are reported from Berlin; the record fall there in twenty years.

Premier Stolypine of Russia issues a circular promising full liberty in the Douma elections under the laws.

Domestic.

CONGRESS:

January 25.—SENATE: An urgent deficiency bill, authorizing a $1,000,000 loan for the Jamestown Exposition, is passed.

January 28.—SENATE: Senator Beveridge delivers a long speech in support of the Child-labor Bill.

HOUSE: Twenty bills relating to the District of Columbia are passed.

January 29.—SENATE: The Diplomatic and Consular and the Fortifications Appropriation Bills are passed.

Mr. Beveridge concludes his speech on child labor.

January 30.—SENATE: Bills are passed placing the Panama Railroad under the charge of the Canal Commission, and appropriating $2,000,000 for stopping the overflow of the Colorado River. An agreement is also reached to vote on the Smoot exclusion question on February 20.

HOUSE: The Agricultural Appropriation Bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS:

January 26.—George A. Burnham, Jr., the convicted Mutual Reserve Insurance official, is taken to Sing Sing Prison.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, clergyman and author, dies at Stockbridge, Mass.

January 27.—It is announced in Washington that the contract for building the Panama Canal will be awarded to W. J. Oliver if he can secure two suitable associates within ten days.

Archbishop Farley and others protest at a mass-meeting in the New York Hippodrome against the treatment given to the Catholic Church by the French Government.

January 28.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a report to Congress, severely denounces the business methods of the Standard Oil Company.

Many well-known clergymen attend an interdenominational conference in New York to devise means of suppressing Sunday concerts and racetrack gambling.

The plant of the Phelps Publishing Company, at Springfield, Mass., is burned, with a loss of $1,000,000.

Four men are killed and fifteen others seriously injured in an explosion of a refrigerating plant at Armour & Co.'s works in Chicago.

January 29.—W. J. Oliver announces in Washington that he has entered into partnership with F. C. Stevens to finish the Panama Canal.

Fire in the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia causes $1,000,000 loss.

The Delaware Senate by a unanimous vote kills a bill abolishing the whipping-post.

January 30.—Stockholders of the Santa Fé Railroad vote almost unanimously in favor of a bond issue of $98,000,000 at Topeka.

The South Carolina House of Representatives votes for abolishing the State dispensary, following the example of the Senate.

It is announced that the Strauss opera "Salome" is not to be played again in New York City.

January 31.—The so-called Theatrical Trust is indicted in New York for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Six managers are named in the indictments.

Grover Cleveland is elected chairman of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, at $25,000 per-year salary.

More than 400 new cases of contagious diseases are being reported daily from Chicago.

Settlement in the suit of the Bay State Gas Company against H. H. Rogers is compromised upon the agreement of the latter to pay the gas company $1,500,000.

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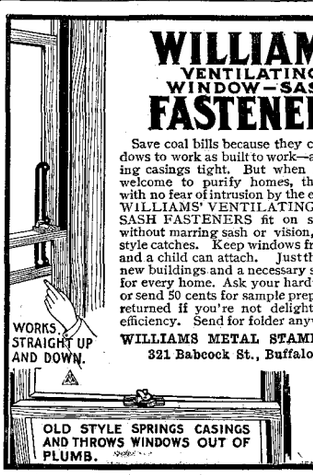

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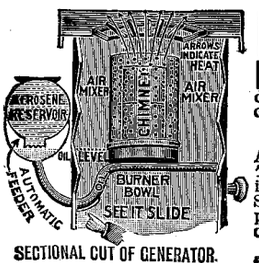

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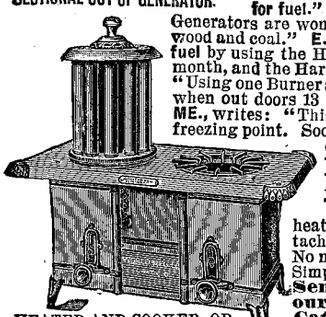
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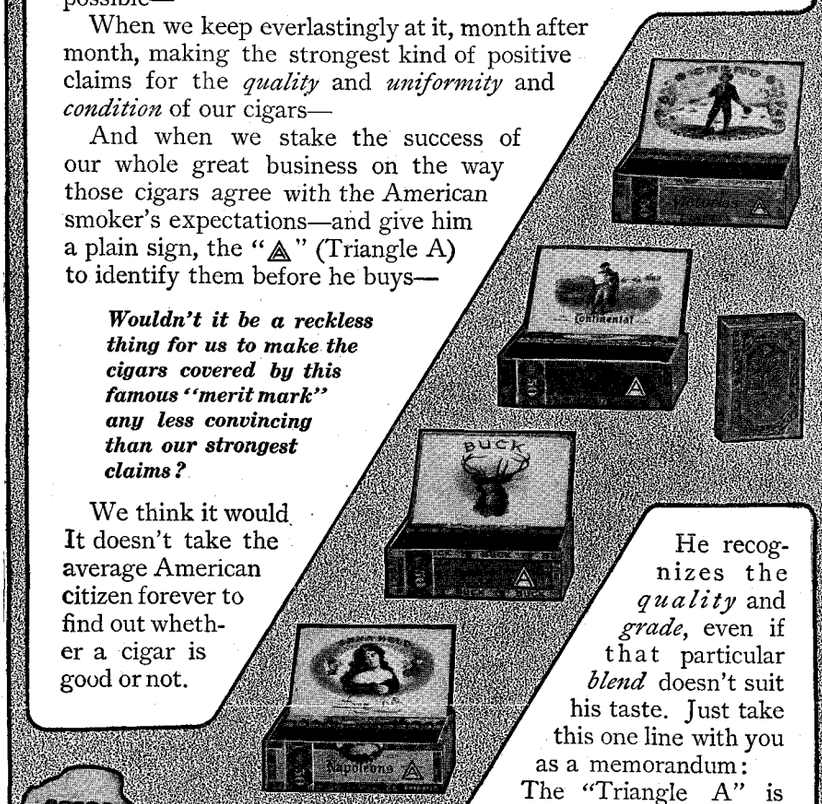

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THE LEXICOGRAPHERS EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. Q. E.," Bedford Park, N. Y.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of *Salome*."

Two pronunciations are recorded by the dictionaries. That preferred is sa-lo'me (*a* as in sofa, and *e* as in me); the alternative is sa-lom' (*o* as in comb).

"C. L. S.," New York City.—"(1.) What is an *arm-scye*, a word I can not find in my dictionary? (2) What is meant by the term *cavitation*?"

(1) An arm-scye (see STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 1609, col. 3) is an arm hole. The word is a cant term commonly contracted to "scye." (2) Cavitation is the space or volume occupied by a ship's hull below the water-level.

"F. T. H.," Lakewood, N. J.—"Can you tell me who was Cynewulf?"

Cynewulf was an Anglo-Saxon poet who has been identified with a bishop of Lindisfarne, who bore the name and lived from 737 to 780. His work is said to be "aglow with fervid Christian feeling," and to show "rich imagination and power of language." His principal poems are "The Christ," a subject borrowed from the old Latin homilies; and two religious epics "Andreas" and "Elene."

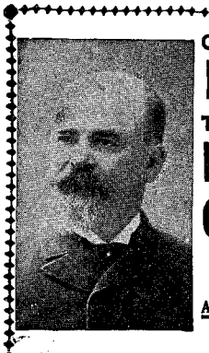
"H. N. M.," Jamestown, N. Y.—Formerly *alright* was correct, but it is now obsolete; modern usage sanctions *all right* only.

"N. C.," Frankford, Mo.—"Is this sentence correct: 'He became a friend of Mrs. Wilberforce's'?"

The sentence is incorrect. The possessive should be omitted as possession is already exprest by the preposition "of."

"J. W. E.," Superior, Neb.—"(1) Please explain the relationship of cousins. What relation am I to my mother's cousin and to her child? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of *résumé*?"

A cousin is one who is collaterally related by descent from a common ancestor, but not a brother or sister. The children of brothers and sisters are *first cousins;* the children of first cousins are *second cousins*, and so on. Your mother's cousin is her first cousin and you are a second cousin to her child. A first cousin once removed is the child of one's first cousin. For "J. W. E.'s" relation to his mother's cousin see STANDARD DICTIONARY, article "consanguinity," p. 399, col. 3. (2) re″ zu″ me′ (both *e*'s as in they and *u* as in dune).



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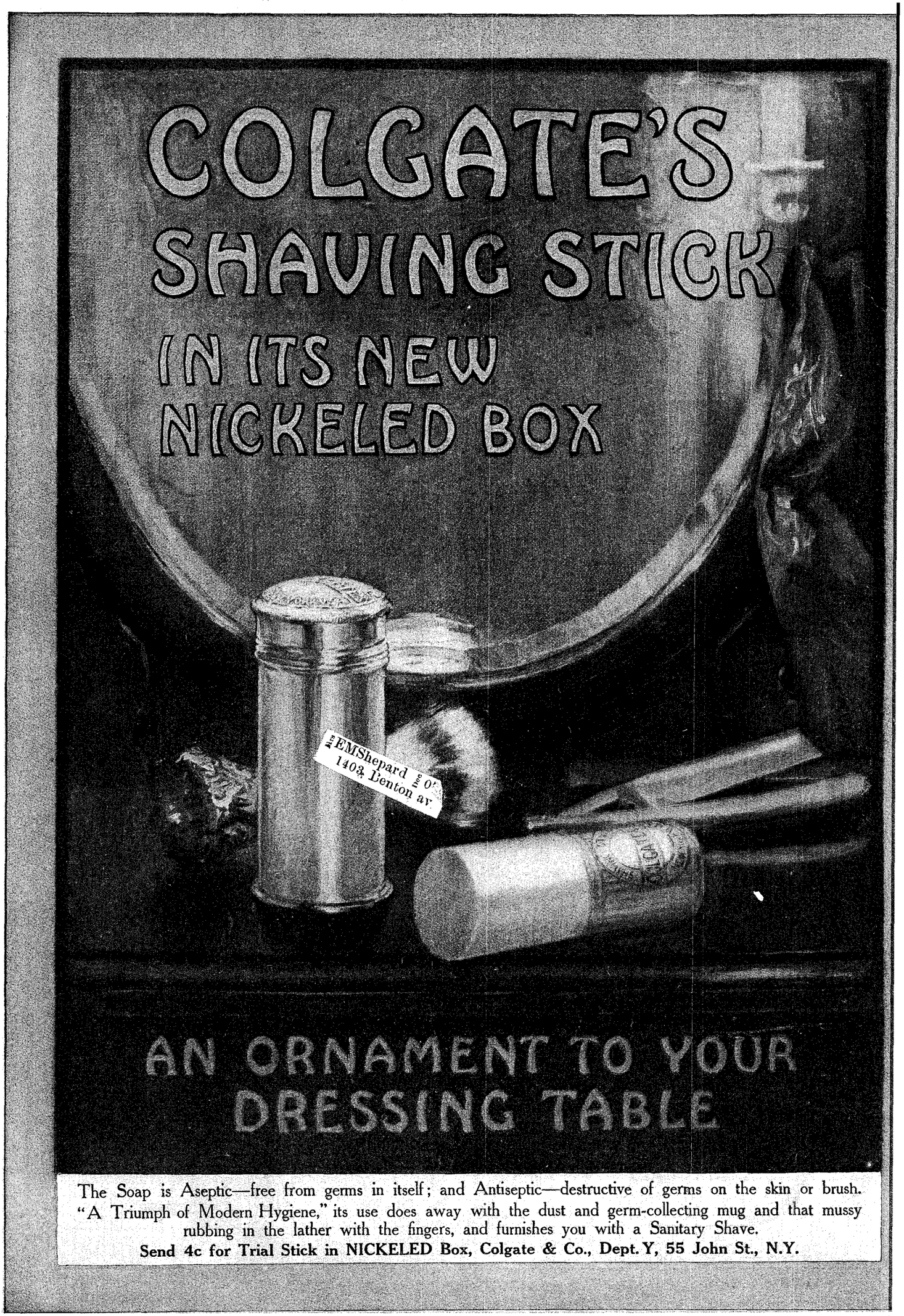

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